



The Resonator

Official Newsletter of The Fair Lawn (NJ) Amateur Radio Club

Volume 8, Number 10

www.FairLawnARC.org

October 2023

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From The President

Dear Fellow Hams and Members:

I'd like to thank **Ed WX2R** for hosting the POW/ MIA event which had a great deal of participation. (On a personal note, Ed will be leaving the club at the end of the year to relocate to West Palm Beach — we will miss his deep involvement and planning of events greatly!)

Secondly, I'd like to thank **Van W2DLT** for having the club open for the NJQSO activity.

And I'd like to provide a great deal of gratitude to **Brian KD2KLN** for not only hosting the Near and Far Nets mostly but for the week in and week out opening of the club for Tuesday and Friday nights!

Pressing Matter:

Some time ago I was watching a PBS documentary where they ran a series of press conferences with President John F. Kennedy. A non-famous one had a reporter ask the President, "Mr. President, on the subject of integration, 80% of the American population is against it and yet you are for it. Can you explain why?"

Without a moment of hesitation, without a crack against other parties or politicians, without any slick qualifiers, John F. Kennedy said the following, "that's because the American people don't like change but this is a change they'll have to have." And because

**Remember:
Ham Radio Is a Contact Sport!**

Continued on page 8.

Notable Hams

by Jim Jalil W2KNG

This column features notable hams both past and present. This installment will focus on a lifelong amateur radio operator who served in the United States Senate for close to 40 years. Not only was he a powerful and influential Senator, in 1964 he was the Republican Nominee for President of the United States. Of course we are referring the Barry Goldwater **K7UGA**.



Senator Barry Goldwater K7UGA in 1960

Barry Goldwater (1909-1998) was born in Phoenix when Arizona was still a Territory and not yet a State. He dropped out of the University of Arizona after one year and went to work in the family business, Goldwater's Department Store in downtown Phoenix. When the United States entered WWII, Goldwater enlisted in the Army Air Corps (the Air Force had not yet been created as a separate branch). He was trained as a pilot and spent the war ferrying aircraft from the U.S. to India. He also flew what was called "the hump" — that is, flying over the Himalayas bringing needed supplies to the Chinese Army. In his military service during the Second World War, Goldwater was often in harm's way.

After the war Goldwater joined the Arizona Air National Guard where he remained active until 1967, achieving the rank of Major General. By the way, Goldwater desegregated the Arizona Air National Guard two years before the rest of the military was desegregated. He also desegregated the Senate

cafeteria, insisting his African American legislative aid be seated with everyone else, a practice that had not been permitted previously.

In 1952 Goldwater was elected to the United States Senate from Arizona, where he went on to serve until 1965 and again from 1969-1987. By the way, in the early 1950s two young Senators struck up a close and personal friendship across party lines, based on a shared sense of wit, at times sharp, a fine sense of humor and mutual respect. One Senator was a Republican from Arizona and the other a Democrat from Massachusetts. The two were Barry Goldwater and John Kennedy. That they remained close personal friends, though political rivals, is a testament to both men's maturity and personality. When John Kennedy was in the White House, Goldwater was a frequent dinner guest. In fact, in addition to being a ham Goldwater was an accomplished amateur photographer and Kennedy asked his friend Barry Goldwater to take formal pictures of his family, which Goldwater gladly did.



Barry Goldwater and John Kennedy in the early 1950s

Barry Goldwater ran as the Republican nominee for President against Lyndon Johnson in 1964. After his defeat he returned to the Senate where he served with distinction for another 20 years. A lifelong Republican, Goldwater is generally viewed as the father of modern conservatism and his legacy has lasted well into the 21st century.

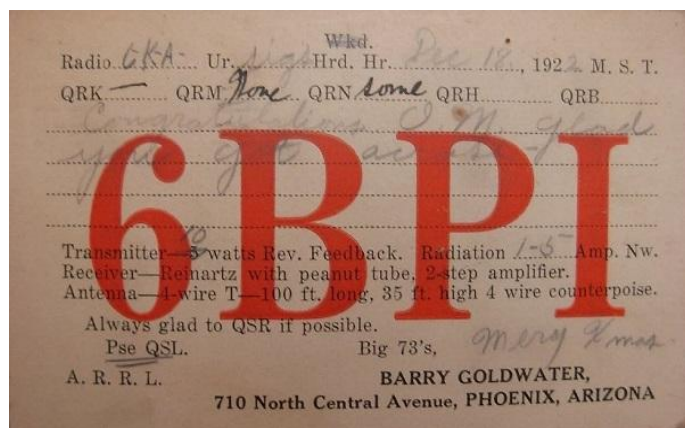
What may not be well known is that Barry Goldwater was lifelong ham radio operator. Goldwater was first licensed as **6BPI** in the early 1920s.

Continued on next page.

Notable Hams, continued



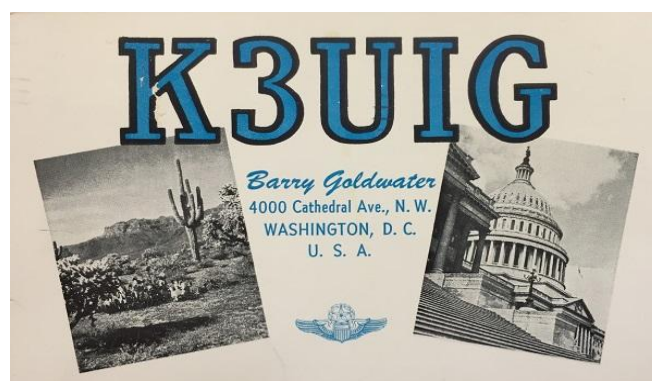
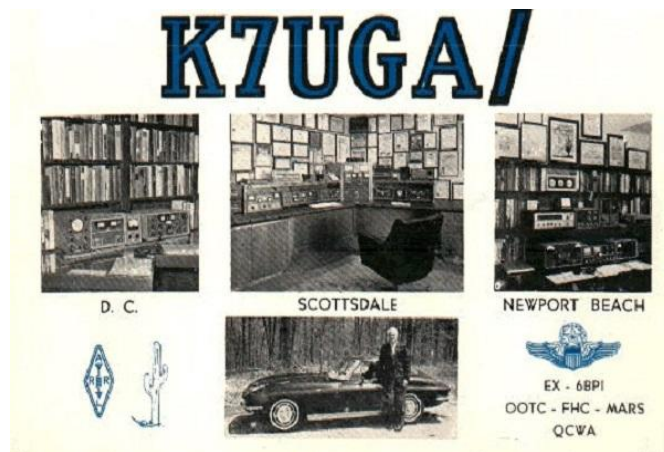
Barry Goldwater Operating 6BPI



Here is an early QSL card from 6BPI

Barry Goldwater's later call, K7UGA, is familiar to many. What may not be so familiar is that he held another call which he used when he was in Washington DC — K3UIG.

Here are some other of Barry Goldwater's later QSL cards —



Perhaps Barry Goldwater's greatest contribution to amateur radio was his tireless MARS operation (call sign **AFA7UG**) during which he provided literally thousands of telephone patches and messages to friends and family Stateside from service men and women serving in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War. That simple service through ham radio brought untold comfort and joy to many, many Americans.

Here is a picture of Goldwater's ham radio station in Phoenix, Arizona —



Goldwater, though busy in public service, loved to get on the air. Here is a picture of K7UGA's portable operation in Antarctica :



Goldwater was not shy about being a powerful voice for amateur radio in Washington DC. Through the 1970s, as consumer electronic technology accelerated at an ever faster pace, serious storm clouds began to hover over amateur radio. The problem was RFI. Various bills were introduced in Congress intended to protect amateur radio from shoddy equipment ill designed to filter out interfering RF, but those bills stalled in the face of opposition from various industry groups. Then in 1976, ham radio's best friend in Washington took up the fight. Barry Goldwater introduced his own bill in the Senate to address this issue. Here is what Senator Barry Goldwater said on the floor of the United States Senate :

"Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce today a companion bill to legislation proposed by Congressman Charles Vanik of Ohio to drastically reduce the amateur and CB radio bugaboos of television interference, hi-fi interference, and other radio frequency interference to home electronic equipment. Most consumers do not understand that when they may encounter interference with their home television or radio set after an amateur or citizens band radio operator moves next door, the source is not a defect in the equipment of their neighbor but with their own radio or television . . ."

(Congressional Record, February 25, 1976)

With the powerful Senator Goldwater now in the fight, P.L. 97-259 was finally passed and signed by President Reagan in 1982.

This was a complicated bill, with many amendments to the Communications Act of 1934; but of most immediate impact to amateur radio was a provision that at long last granted the FCC the authority to require that home electronics equipment meet RFI susceptibility standards.

This was huge and has been of great relief to ham radio operators over the years, as the use of home electronic equipment has mushroomed. It cannot be said that Barry Goldwater's efforts alone saved the day; credit goes to many tireless advocates for ham radio, including the herculean efforts put in by the ARRL.

But when credit is doled out, there can be no doubt Barry Goldwater's unwavering support for ham radio had a significant impact on this important piece of legislation.

Barry Goldwater left his mark on the 20th century and his legacy lives on today. As a ham radio operator he spanned the era of spark gap transmitters to satellite communication.

Barry Goldwater was a ham's ham, never reluctant to talk about ham radio, a MARS operator at a time of great need, a fierce defender of ham radio and a dedicated public servant.

Barry Goldwater K7UGA, SK.



SOLAR ECLIPSE QSO PARTY



A reminder that the Solar Eclipse QSO Party is Saturday, October 14 from 1200-2200 UTC. Operate any band, any mode (except the WARC bands). A great opportunity to help provide data to better understand how the ionosphere works and have fun at the same time. Details at www.hamsci.org/eclipse.

If members are interested, we will open the clubhouse during the suggested operating period. We will use groups.io to determine interest as a clubhouse event. It is encouraged that, if you can, to operate as well from home to put as many stations on the air as possible.

There are several components to this event:

- An operating “get on the air” event... any band, any mode (no WARC);
- The SEQP contest for those who are participating and sending in a log;
- The Gladstone WSPR component to get on the air and also send in a log; and
- An SWL/AM DX component to send in audio logs.

See www.hamsci.org or ask Ed WX2R, who is helping with the public relations.

Watch groups.io and we will look to see how many station operators will might have.



AT LONG LAST

On Friday September 22nd long overdue repair work was finally completed on our antenna system. John AA1K, an experienced antenna professional, traveled from Delaware to work on the needed repairs.

He was assisted by Adam N3TTT. The Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club has an impressive multi-band, multi-position amateur radio station, of which we can be rightly and justifiably proud. Our antenna system has now had the needed repairs completed by accomplished and experienced professionals.

Special thanks are due to Paul **W2IP** for his determination, attention to detail, expertise and hard work in coordinating the effort.

Below are some pictures of the project.

Photo credits: Paul Cornett W2IP



John AA1K preparing removal



Lowering antenna from mast



Antenna lowered,
replacing broken support cable



Inspection of beam elements
and checking mounting hardware



Beam antenna on the roof, being prepared
for the trip back up the tower



Raising the repaired antenna



Securing the antenna to the mast



Project completed with VHF and HF beams in alignment with each other



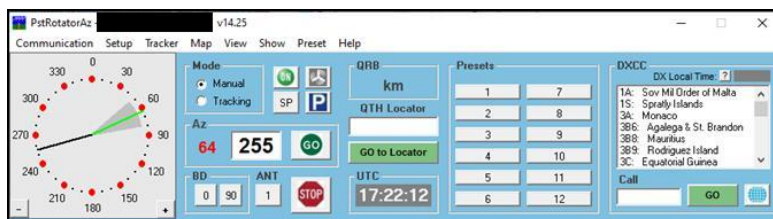
Left: Adam N3TTT
Right: Jon AA1K

A new TailTwister 2 rotor has been obtained from DX Engineering and that will be installed on the tower with the rejuvenated HF beam.

hy-gain Hy-Gain T2X Tailtwister Series II Rotator

Hy-Gain T2X Tailtwister Series II Rotator Units are complete with clamps and mounting hardware, ready for tower mounting. Sold without controllers, they're perfect for replacing old rotators or when installing one that will be used with a third-party rotor controller. Hy-Gain T2X Tailtwister Series II Rotator Units are very rugged rotators designed for large communication arrays of up to 20 sq. ft. wind load areas. Features include: * Alloy ring gear for maximum strength * Ferrite beads that reduce RF susceptibility * Indicator potentiometer * Weatherproof AMP connector * 8-pin plug at the control box * Low temperature grease that permits normal operation down to -30 degrees F

The rotor that was on the beam previously, for many years, was removed and rebuilt by our friend and club member, Pete W2HP. As our ops who have used Position 4 can attest, the old rotor was very jumpy – probably due to weather and corrosion of the variable resistor inside the dome, which is what tells the controller in the shack which way the antenna is pointing. The refurbished rotor will be kept as a “working spare.”



From The President, continued

that was a real and definitive answer the rest of the questioning was about other issues — can you imagine?

You've most likely have seen discussion in the Business Meeting minutes about the possible incorporation of FLARC for a whole litany of reasons such as individual liability, fund raising from outside sources, and the fact that just about every Fair Lawn volunteer group you can imagine is already incorporated. We need to explore the plans required in order to do this correctly. A committee will be formed with a report to the membership on this action.

Thanksgiving-Black Friday, Nov. 24th, 2023

This of course is the date for our annual ham radio equipment auction. Is it time to move those HTs that haven't been used for a few years? Maybe sell off the rig you had before you upgraded? There is a live link for registration, cost is nothing. This is a fundraiser for FLARC and I hope to see you there.

Lastly, I'd like to update you on the club antennas. They have been repaired with the guidance of **Paul W2IP**. We now have a beam in position to help nail those DX contacts! Paul, thank you greatly for the planning to get this done! In the upcoming Business meetings we'll update on all the specific costs tied to the work. All in all, the work done was about \$3,800 in total. We'll soon enter Phase II of the antenna improvements. This next chapter will be about what bands and services we can add. I hope you'll give us your feedback on what you'd like to see.

Yours in FLARC,
73 KD2DRS Lee

THE CLUBHOUSE IS OPEN

The Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club is blessed with a Clubhouse that would be the envy of any amateur radio club. The Club has several operating stations, a newly repaired antenna system, a work bench, tools and test equipment, to name a few of the amenities available to Club members.

The Clubhouse is open Tuesday and Friday nights, absent advance notice to the contrary and on weekends during contests and special events.

For example the Clubhouse will be open for extended hours during the Solar Eclipse Event the weekend of October 14-15.

There are operating stations open and available and fellow members to socialize with and talk ham radio, which is what this is all about.

So please consider joining your fellow members at the Clubhouse. The Clubhouse is there for the members, come and enjoy it.



Name Badges Update

As approved at our business meeting, *The Sign Man of Baton Rouge* is now the approved vendor of FLARC name badges.

The order form will appear on the Sign Man's site and orders can be taken.

<https://thesignman.com/>



2024 Dues Are Due

Dues for 2024 will be accepted by the club starting on December 1st with the 2023 Annual Meeting. There are no changes to dues for the upcoming year. Cutoff date for 2023 was March 31, 2023. But we'll still take it!

Please make checks payable to:
"Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club"
and send them to:

Fair Lawn ARC
– Attn: David KD2MOB
10-10 20th Street
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

Please include a member application form with your check regardless of your member status.
It can be found near the back of this newsletter.



The Resonator Is Now Archived!

Ever wanted to search for something in *The Resonator*? Maybe a member profile. Perhaps a past Street Fair. Even who participated at Field Day in 2017.

Now you can. *The Resonator* has now been accepted as part of the Digital Library of Amateur Radio and Communications. DLARC is a project of the Internet Archive (the not-for-profit online library best known for *The Wayback Machine*.) DLARC is growing to be a massive online library of the past and present of ham radio and related communications. It is funded by a grant from Amateur Radio Digital Communications.

When you need to find something, go to:

<https://archive.org/details/flarc-resonator>

You can use the search "text contents" field to do a full-text search on all issues or click "Date Published" to see them sorted by publication date.

You know our little newsletter is cool.

Now a lot more hams around the world will as well.

Get Direct With FLARC!

Here is a direct link to specific club info: just a click away!

<http://apparel.FairLawnARC.org>
<http://auction.FairLawnARC.org>
<http://blog.FairLawnARC.org>
<http://calendar.FairLawnARC.org>
<http://events.FairLawnARC.org>
<http://exams.FairLawnARC.org>
<http://facebook.FairLawnARC.org>
<http://news.FairLawnARC.org>
<http://swap.FairLawnARC.org>
<http://tech.FairLawnARC.org>
<http://youtube.FairLawnARC.org>

<https://groups.io/g/FairLawnARC>



Online License Testing!

Are you looking to get your license or upgrade without leaving your home? All you need is a laptop computer with a video camera.

There are number of sites listed on hamstudy.org/sessions. These folks will walk you through taking an exam online.

I have worked with both WB5QNG and AA7HW. If you have any questions, please contact me at mStevenk2sab@gmail.com

73,

Steven Boston K2SAB

The Fair Lawn Amateur Radio

Why is FLARC New Jersey's Most Exciting Radio Club?

Annual and Special Events



- Field Day
- Winter Field Day
- World Amateur Radio Day
- Portable Day
- Earth and Environmental Days
- Field Trips
- Club Exchanges
- Special Even
- Public Service Activities
- Public Events
- Ham fests and Auctions
- Foxhunts
- Contests
- Youth Activities and more



There Is Something Every Night At FLARC!

Monday: Near and Far Net

Tuesday: DMR Net and Open House at the clubhouse

Wednesday: ARES/RACES Net

Thursday: Tech Net

Friday: Open House at the clubhouse or *Kawfee Tawk* Speaker Series (Monthly via Zoom)

Weekends: Open House at the clubhouse, POTA and other station activations, Contests, Foxhunts



Special Interest Groups

- Portable Ops (POTA, SOTA, etc.)
- DX: Chase the rare ones
- Digital Voice: DMR and other modes
- FT8: Plus, other WSJT modes
- Satellite: Also, for weather interests
- Monitoring: SWL and other listening
- Contesting
- EMCOMM
- Radio Direction Finding
- Raspberry pi, Arduino



Plus:

- A five-position operating station clubhouse
- An active repeater—W2NPT linked with NJ2BS.
- New antennas on the roof
- Monthly VE testing
- An award-winning newsletter
- Monthly speaker programs
- Educational programs and activities
- Active in-person and social networking
- An extensive video education archive

That is Why FLARC Is the Most Exciting Club Around!

Come join us in-person or via Zoom for more activities, speakers, and projects!

www.fairlawnarc.org



YouTube





SAVE THE DATE!!
THE GREAT FLARC AUCTION
Friday Night after Thanksgiving-- **NOVEMBER 24, 2023**
For Registration, Information and Rules/Regulations

<https://auction.fairlawnarc.org/>

Sellers are FREE if you pre-register online. Also includes one free non buyer admission.

Breeze through the line at the door by reserving your selling space online and listing your items in advance! Save money. Save time. Pre-register!

**FAIR LAWN
SENIOR CENTER
11-05 GARDINER RD.
FAIR LAWN, NJ 07410**

An evening of fun and good deals!

Your starting auctioneer-- Pete, W2HP!!

Auction Begins at 6:30 PM Sharp

Doors Open 4:30 PM for Sellers and 5:30 PM for Buyers.

Buyers General Admission \$5.00

THE FINE PRINT: Not A Pre-Registered Seller? Registration and Item Listing Fee is \$5.00 including one free non buyer admission. All others (e.g. seller's helpers) pay the general admission fee.

Seller's Commission - 15% of Sales Up To \$300 per item.

KJI Electronics Will Be There!!

Talk in 145.470MHz Repeater (W2NPT) Offset: -600KHz, PL: 167.9Hz

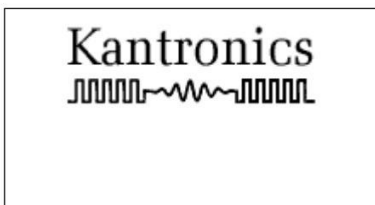
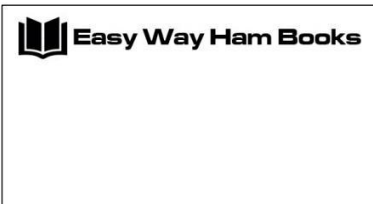
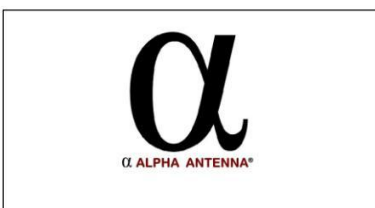
Free Parking, Handicapped Accessible

Food and Refreshments will be available.

Questions: please call: 201-791-3841 and leave your name, number, and a short message. Message or E-Mail: w2npt@arrl.net or FairLawnARC@yahoo.com



A Thanks To All Our 2023 Hamfest Sponsors!



Sponsors as of 25 April

The Club Fair Lawn ARC is the fastest growing ham club around, with five operating positions in a permanent clubhouse. Visitors and guests are always welcome. The club is open every Friday night, except when there is a Kawfee Tawk scheduled, from NLT 6:30 PM. Business meetings are the first Friday of the month at 7:30PM.

2023 Officers, Committees and Assignments

President	Lee Smith	KD2DRS
Vice President		
Treasurer	David Gotlib	KD2MOB
Secretary	Jim Jalil	W2KNG
Trustee	Fred Wawra	W2ABE
Trustee	Brian Cirulnick	KD2KLN
Trustee	Judith Shaw	KC2LTM
Field Day	Noel Pagan Steve Wraga	W2MSA WA2BYX
Member Services Health & Welfare	Judith Shaw	KC2LTM
Marketing	Nomar Vizcarrondo Jim Cooper	NP4H W2JC
Program	[open]	
Video/YouTube	Thom Guida	W2NZ
Social Media	Brian Duddy	N2BTD
	Thom Guida	W2NZ
	Dave Marotti	NK2Q
Photographer	Giovanni Lucero	K2GIO
Community Relations	Gene Ottenheimer	WO2W
	Dave Gotlib	KD2MOB
	Ed Efhak	WX2R
Hamfest	Gene Ottenheimer Nomar Vizcarrondo	WO2W NP4H
Auction	[open]	
Education	Bill Kelly	NB1LL
	Earle "Skip" Barker	KD2BRV
	Paul Brennan	N6FB
Net Scheduler	Brian Cirulnick	KD2KLN
Contests	Lowell Vant Slot	W2DLT
FLARC Historian	Fred Belghaus	KR2H [W2AAB]
Webmaster	Jim Cooper	W2JC
Technical	Paul Cornett	W2IP
	Jim Cooper	W2JC
	Fred Wawra	W2ABE
RACES/ARES Director	Dave Gotlib	KD2MOB
RACES/ARES Liaison	Steve Wraga	WA2BYX
Newsletter Editor	Jim Jalil	W2KNG
Newsletter Publisher	Jim Cooper	W2JC
Quartermaster	Brian Cirulnick	KD2KLN
W2NPT Trustee	Paul Cornett	W2IP
NK2H Trustee	Ed Efhak	WX2R

President serves as ex officio to all committees

Want a Call Sign License Plate?

Amateur Radio (Ham operators) license plates may be purchased for a \$15 fee, for passenger vehicles, but not for commercial vehicles or motorcycles. (Applicants must be licensed by the Federal Communications Commission.)

Call MVC at 609.292.6500 or (toll free in NJ) 888.486.3339 to request an application.

The club has applications from time to time. If you would like an application, visit the "contact us" page, and we'll get one out to you.. or find the form and detailed instructions at:

<https://www.state.nj.us/mvc/pdf/vehicles/SP-23.pdf>



Also note that if your older ham plates are worn or damaged, you can get new replacements for only \$16 (and \$6 of that is postage to mail them to you!) but takes about 6 weeks.

Letters:

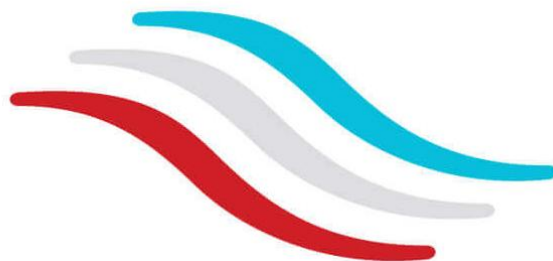
A New Addition to *The Resonator*

The editor has received a lot of nice notes, letters and comments about this newsletter and the club in general. We have not published them in the past but going forward we will at least try.

Here are the grounds rules:

- Please keep all comments as brief and succinct as possible.
- No personal attacks.
- No political rants.
- No comments promoting violence, racism, religious intolerance, vulgarity, obscenity, or other such discourteous behavior.
- The Editor reserves the right to exclude any comments that violate our guidelines and may subject the writer to further disciplinary action by the club.





FlexRadio



Hidetsugu Yagi's 130th Birthday Google Doodle

Follow FLARC ON THE WEB

Facebook: <http://facebook.FairLawnARC.org>

Twitter: @FairLawnARC

Blog: <http://blog.FairLawnARC.org>

Youtube: <http://youtube.FairLawnARC.org>

Website: <http://FairLawnARC.org>

SIG Group Participation as of September 27, 2023

Here is an update on the roster of Special Interest Groups...many groups have increased in size during the last month. About 45% of all members have joined at least one group.

EMCOMM	11
Contesting	14
Digital Voice	32
Monitoring	27
DX	19
FT8	24
Satellite	20
Portable Ops	49
Radio Astronomy	2
Raspberry pi	8
Direction Finding	6
FLARC General	189

Sign up for a group... or ...
why not start one?

Contact webmaster@FairLawnARC.org
if you would like to start a new
Special Interest Group.

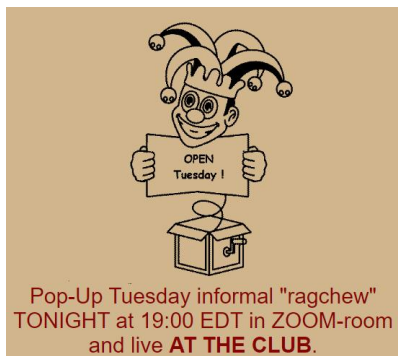
The Clubhouse Is Open Four Fridays In October!!

Date	Clubhouse Status
October 6	CLOSED – Business Meeting at Fair Lawn Senior Center
October 13	OPEN
October 20	OPEN
October 27	OPEN



**Pop-Up Tuesdays are now in-person at the club
as well as in the Zoom-room.**

The club will follow all borough COVID-19 requirements for these events.





AMATEUR RADIO TESTING BY THE FAIR LAWN AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

On October 21, 2023 the Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club will continue amateur radio test sessions on a modified basis.

These sessions will be held at the **Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club**.

The location is at 10-10 20th Street, Fair Lawn, NJ

The session starts at 9:15 AM.

A document will be provided to you prior to the date to indicate the time assigned to you.

You must have it with you to take the test.

Prior to Testing:

Send an email to wo2w@arri.net requesting to book your spot.

PRE-REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED - NO WALK-INS ACCEPTED.

Upon Arrival:

You must have a government issued ID such as a valid driver's license or passport, a filled out Form 605, and **3 filled out copies of the FCC CSCE form**.

Please Bring With You:

You **MUST** bring and **WEAR** personal PPE items including a face mask.

2 pens and 2 pencils. None will be provided to you, due to possible virus transmission.

Your FRN number, and (if licensed) a copy of your ham license or a valid CSCE (Certificate of Successful Completion Exam).

Additionally, the **\$15.00 exam fee**. This is payable in cash (exact amount is a must).

For information and scheduling, please contact:

Gene/WO2W

WO2W@arri.net

Visit our website at www.FairLawnARC.org and <http://bit.ly/FLARC-Testing>

Vast Archive of FLARC Activities and Info

Members are reminded that we have a large archive of YouTube videos of our previous many years of Kawfee Tawk™ presentations, which cover many aspects of ham radio. Our mostly unsung hero club videographer, Thom W2NZ, has spent thousands of hours of his own time creating really professional quality videos of these 167 presentations. Visit our club YouTube page and you will see all of them listed on the main page, at <http://youtube.FairLawnARC.org>

Another large and rather unused archive is that of our seven years of the club newsletter, The Resonator. They provide a nice historical record of the many activities of FLARC over the years, as well as lots of useful info about ham radio and electronics. The entire archive is at <http://newsletters.FairLawnARC.org>

And don't forget the FILES area of our groups.io website, where useful and important info is saved:

<https://fairlawnarc.groups.io/g/main/files>

Renew Your ARRL Dues... Send Free Money to FLARC!

The ARRL has a great program to support affiliated clubs in that it sends part of your dues back to the club if you renew through the club.

So... when you get your ARRL renewal, send both your check and your renewal application to David KD2MOB, our trusty Treasurer, who will take care of getting your renewal to Newington and a fat check for \$5.00 back to FLARC.

Nothing can be simpler...
you just have to remember!!

*Print and use the
form on page 45
of this issue of*

The Resonator



Club Apparel — Get Them While They're **RED**!

Club apparel is always in vogue. Red is always "in" and your club friends all have them... you *want* a shirt or jacket for the next FLARC event! Great for Field Day!

Don't forget.... they're easy to order.

Go to www.hamthreads.com

or visit <http://apparel.FairLawnARC.org>

Check out the item selection that is posted on the FLARC website (with pictures and prices). Order the shirts or other items you want with either the regular FLARC logo or the still-cool 60th anniversary logo. Note: **RED** is the primary and preferred club standard shirt color.

And why not WEAR your nice red shirt when you come to the club, especially for meetings and events.



It's easy to spot FLARC members
with their red club shirts !

Ham Radio Is Contagious And It Won't Make You Sick!!

2023 FLARC Nets On The W2NPT Repeater:

Near and Far Net Mondays at 8PM

W2NPT and NJ2BS Repeaters

Special Note: As non-profit, the IRS now requires that we disclose annually the use of paid lobbyists to our members and indicate approximately what percentage of their dues goes toward that. 0% of your dues payment will be used by the club to directly pay a lobbyist firm to lobby on behalf of all our members regarding pending legislation that impacts our hobby.



NEWHAMS.INFO

Training, information, and encouragement for new amateur radio operators.

<https://newhams.info/>

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BEQUEATHS AND DONATIONS

Planned gifts usually imply the family donation of amateur equipment to the club when someone has become a Silent Key. But it can be more. Club members might consider making a gift through a will or trust; gifts that help provide lifetime income to the club. Consult with your lawyer, estate planner or tax advisor if you feel such a gift is worthy.

Thanks!
for your
Support!!

This is YOUR club.... Be a part of it !!

About The Club

The Resonator is published monthly and is the official (and only) newsletter of The Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club. FLARC was established in 1956 and has met continuously since inception. **The club is sponsored by the Borough of Fair Lawn.** The club meets every Friday, except when a *Kawfee Tawk* is scheduled, at 6PM at the club station in The Fair Lawn Community Center, 10-10 20th Street, Fair Lawn, NJ. Business meetings are the first Friday of the month at 7:30 PM at the club, and on Zoom.

Visitors **ARE ALWAYS** welcome at our meetings.

FLARC operates the W2NPT repeater (145.470- PL 167.9) located high atop the Community Center. The analog repeater is open to all amateurs for use without restrictions.

The club has nearly two hundred paid members.

Dues are currently \$25 per year;
\$20 for new members.

For more information, please see our website, at
<http://membership.FairLawnARC.org>

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No other use without permission.



**FAIR LAWN'S
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER!**
With Our Antennas On The Roof!



Blood Donors Needed In This Time Of Emergency

The Red Cross and related organizations are in great need for blood donations since most corporate blood drives have been cancelled. This has become acute recently.

[Communitybloodservices.com](https://www.communitybloodservices.com)

has a network of offices open during the week and would really welcome folks making appointments to donate blood.



Dear fellow Amateur Radio Operators,

The American Red Cross (ARC) in New Jersey is working on a project where Amateur Radio Operators (HAMs) would support Red Cross internal emergency communications during a disaster. Red Cross sites can be shelters, warehouses, points of distribution, family reunification centers, community reception centers, and other sites where the Red Cross is supporting disaster response and recovery missions.

We are seeking HAMs to support these sites as a backup for conventional communications that may fail during a disaster. This work is in direct support of safety of life and protection of property (47 CFR § 97.403).

Currently, we are only looking for names of operators who would be interested in helping and their location within the state. The how will come after we know the who.

We are looking for HAMs to work as partners, either as an individual or with an organized group (club, ARES, RACES). We are not looking to take anyone away from their other committed roles that they would perform for their communities.

We have split the state into three territories, North-Central-South, each containing seven counties, with communications being provided within the territories and the state.

The Red Cross will provide free disaster training to better understand what we are doing, as well as drills and exercises. Your commitment will be to attend training, drills, and exercises when you are able to and based on your ability to participate at the time that a disaster strikes.

If you are interested in helping or learning more about this opportunity to use your amateur radio license in support of emergency communications in New Jersey, please fill out the form, at the link below.

73, ARC Assist Committee

Ed K2BED • Mike KC2UOA • Peter S, not yet licensed • Bill NB1LL

Form is at <https://forms.office.com/r/tqmB8cBV3F>

FLARC September 16, 2023 VE Testing Results

With VE testing back on schedule, Gene W02W reports the following results:

Name	Call	License Earned
Joseph Schlesier	N1MID	Extra
Michael Schlesier	KE2BXM	Technician

Testing for next month will be at the Fair Lawn Recreation Center - with "Covid Restrictions."

See page 16 of this Resonator copy, and also the FLARC website for the latest details.

Ten Special Interest Groups [SIGs] Already Formed: Any Others?

A new SIG—Radio Direction Finding—has started under the tutelage of Bob KD2BKD. Club interest continues to grow in the SIGs.

Another recently formed SIG is for those interested in Raspberry Pi and Arduino projects, but now includes DoItYourself (DIY)/Makers kit building, 3D printing and similar topics – also managed by KD2BKD.

A list of all of the current SIGs is shown on page 6.

Other possible groups, from the member survey, include:

- *Radio Propagation*
- *Antennas and how they work*
- *Ham radio software*
- *Technical assistance to club members*

Anyone interested in leading any of these groups...?

Please contact webmaster@FairLawnARC.org



The Westchester Emergency Communications Assn.
Box 831 Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591

www.weca.org

2024

Amateur Extra Ham Radio Class!

WECA will be conducting a **free** Amateur Extra FCC license exam preparatory class that will run for ten weeks **starting on Tuesday, January 9th** and on **Tuesday nights thereafter from 7-9:15 PM in-person** at the Westchester Fire Training Center, 4 Dana Road in Valhalla, NY 10595** and via **Zoom**. VE test sessions are available in the area and at the FTC (\$15 testing fee).

Please join us for this **free** interactive course taught by a team of knowledgeable Amateur Radio Operators from WECA. Instructors will be Amateur Extras or others who have special knowledge of specific subject areas. The class will review the test pool questions and answers and provide explanations of the accompanying concepts. There are >700 questions in the pool: 50 test questions; 37 correct (74%) to pass. **All are welcome to attend** who wish to gain additional knowledge of amateur radio subjects even if you do not expect to take the test or do not hold an amateur license.

Texts:

1. ARRL Extra Class License Manual 12th Edition w/link to Practice Exam Software
2. ARRL Extra Q&A 5th Edition

Both are available from ARRL at:

<https://home.arrl.org/action/Store/Product-Details/productId/120286>

<https://home.arrl.org/action/Store/Product-Details/productId/120287>

or from Gene W2KJI at KJI Electronics, Cedar Grove, NJ on 973-571-1930;

Gene is a reputable local ham radio dealer, or from

Amazon- Be very sure to order the correct editions.

1. Please purchase the license manual and begin reading as soon as possible.
2. The Q&A has answers and brief explanations for all pool questions- a worthwhile investment.

Conduct of Training:

Subjects include: FCC regulations, operating procedures and practices, radio propagation, electrical principles, practical circuit components and design, modulation, emissions, antenna design, transmission lines and safety. Hands-on practical on-air HF exercises are included.

Each class will have an instructor/facilitator who will be knowledgeable about the subject area and will involve others who can make contributions. If you have an area of strong interest and expertise that you can share with the group, please let me know.

If you would like to upgrade to Amateur Extra, please contact me by email at Education@WECA.org so I can register you and provide additional information.

Larrie Sutliff W2UL

WECA Education Director

** If you haven't been to the FTC before, you need to know that we enter through the rear door (the front door is typically locked/no parking). From Route 9A, with the Hawthorne Home Depot at your back, proceed East on Dana Road about 2/10 of a mile, past 4 Dana Road, and turn right on Walker Road. Park in the long lot on the right and go down the outdoor stairway, pass the trailer and enter through the glass doors. Classroom #3 is down the hall to the right. Handicapped access is available at the training level- just park in front and use the security phone or call me on 732-693-4504.

FTC Closing Weather Number: 914-231-1615



The Westchester Emergency Communications Assn.
Box 831 Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591

www.weca.org

2024

Amateur General Ham Radio Class!

WECA will be conducting its annual **free** preparatory class for the Amateur General FCC exam this spring **in-person** at the Valhalla Fire Training Center 4 Dana Road in Valhalla, NY 10595 **and via Zoom**. The class will run for nine weeks **starting Tuesday evening March 12th from 7-9:15 PM**. Subsequent classes will be on Tuesday evenings per the schedule below. Ref. www.weca.org. Holders of the General license are permitted many additional frequency privileges including access to all HF bands.

Please join us for this free interactive course taught by a team of knowledgeable Amateur Radio Operators from WECA. Instructors will be Amateur Extra and General Class license holders or others who have special knowledge of specific subject areas. The class will review the test pool questions and answers and provide explanations of the accompanying concepts. All are welcome to attend who wish to gain additional knowledge of amateur radio even if you do not expect to take the test or have a license.

Texts:

1. **The ARRL General Class License Manual 10th Edition** (includes access to on-line practice)
2. **The ARRL General Q&A Manual 7th Edition** (Includes explanations for all questions.)

Both are available from ARRL at:

<https://home.arrl.org/action/Store/ProductDetails/productId/2009476073> or from:

Gene W2KJI at KJI Electronics, Cedar Grove, NJ: 973-571-1930;

Gene is a reputable local ham radio dealer or from:

Amazon- Be very sure to order the correct editions.

1. **Please purchase the License Manual and begin reading as soon as possible.**
2. **The Q&A manual is also very helpful, but not required.**

Syllabus & Schedule:

3/12	Tuesday	Ch 1	The General Class License & Ham Radio
		Ch 2	Procedures and Practices
3/19	Tuesday	Ch 3	Rules and Regulations
3/26	Tuesday	Ch 4	Components and Circuits
4/2	Tuesday	Ch 5	Radio Signals and Equipment
4/9	Tuesday	Ch 1-5	Exercise: HF Station Install, Practice Net, Review
4/16	Tuesday	Ch 6	Digital Modes
4/23	Tuesday	Ch 7	Antennas
4/30	Tuesday	Ch 8	Propagation
5/7	Tuesday	Ch 9	Electrical and RF Safety, Review
5/9	Thursday		VE Test Session

FTC Closing Weather Number: 914-231-1615 (Zoom conducted even if FTC closes)

Each class will have an instructor/facilitator who will be knowledgeable about the subject area and will involve others who can make contributions. If you would like to upgrade to Amateur General, please contact me by email at Education@WECA.org so I can register you and provide additional information.

Larrie Sutliff/ W2UL

WECA Education Director

**Remember:
Ham Radio Is a Contact Sport!**



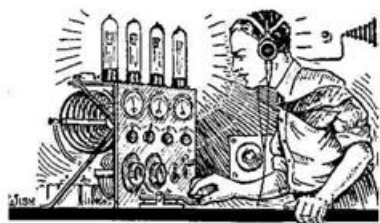


Image from May, 1926 QST, courtesy ARRL

The Way We Were

By Fred Belghaus KR2H [ex W2AAB]

The Radio Station in Wayne, New Jersey

That Fought in Two Wars – Part 3

Hitler's invasions of Holland and Belgium occurred at about 9:00 P.M., New York time, May 10, 1940 [75] and American radio stations stepped up, accepted the task before them, and got busy reporting the latest war news. This was only possible through the efforts of numerous network foreign correspondents and the news agencies. News bulletins came flooding in and were aired on a minute-by-minute basis. [76]

CBS Jumps into Action

In New York, CBS commentator Elmer Davis, roused from bed in the early hours, rushed to the studio to interpret and air the latest news. Meanwhile, in Paris, CBS correspondent Thomas Grandin filed his report amidst the sound of blaring sirens announcing a possible air raid. Grandin wanted to open a window to let listeners hear the sirens more clearly, but was told not to, for fear the light in the room might alert German bombers and make them a target. CBS correspondent Edwin Hartrich reporting from the French army stationed at the Western front, sent dispatches by cable to CBS New York. Paul White, CBS' Public Affairs director, on vacation, heard the news, and caught a flight from Virginia to Washington, and from there to New York to take over direction of war coverage from News Editor Bob Wood, who had been working all night as the story developed. Bill Henry, columnist for the *Los Angeles Times*, and previous war correspondent for CBS, happened to be in New York, and re-joined the reporting staff there. CBS commentator Linton Wells was also recruited for the effort in New York. [77]

These CBS correspondents joined a powerhouse of personnel already assigned in Europe. Long-time CBS newsman and author Eric Sevareid had been the CBS voice from Paris since 1939, one of a group of reporters assembled by Edward R. Murrow. [78] Legendary journalist-author William L. Shirer had been the CBS correspondent in Berlin since 1936. [79]

Nine months earlier, a meeting had taken place between several U.S. Government departments and the State Department, mulling over possible restrictions on American broadcasting as the war intensified. Despite their discussions, no final policy was adopted; but the question of future policy changes was left open. Although the President had the authority to change policy on his own, there were no signs that such action would be taken unless the United States became directly involved in the conflict. [80]

The issue of censorship, officially abandoned by the F.C.C., but still lingering among the concerns of broadcasters because of its possible reemergence, inspired a special meeting of the N.A.B.'s legislative committee, which took place on May 9, 1940. The committee discussed petitioning both Republican and Democratic Parties to include "freedom of radio" as part of their planks for their upcoming conventions during the 1940 Presidential race. Representatives from N.B.C., C.B.S., WOR-Mutual, WCBM (Baltimore), and the West Virginia Network were joined by N.A.B. President Neville Miller and N.A.B. Counsel Russell P. Place at the meeting. [81]

If you remember in our last part of this series, the wire services United Press and the International News Service had planned rate increases to stations, but decided not to impose them because of the critical need for news from the war in Europe. Well, in May 1940 they did an about-face. Both agencies invoked the "war clauses" in their contracts with newspapers and radio stations, imposing a 15% increase in rates due to the "increased expenditures for war coverage." [82]

Continued on next page.

The Way We Were, continued.

Meanwhile, CBS added Canadian Press news bulletins to their sources of war news at an annual cost of \$20,000. The Canadian Press association was a cooperative newspaper-owned effort. [83] The \$20,000 annual fee in 1940 is equal to about \$437,000 today. [84]

At about the same time, CBS announced a new educational program entitled, "School of the Air for the Americas" on their shortwave stations WCBX (Wayne) and WCAB (Philadelphia). The program was slated to begin in October 1940, and beamed to nations of the Western Hemisphere. [85]

In the reporting of war news, it became a challenge to listeners in the U.S.A. when certain foreign place names were correctly pronounced, so to make them understandable to monolingual American listeners, it was decided to "Anglicize" these place names. Both N.B.C. and C.B.S. took the lead by establishing standardized lists of these place names for the guidance of headquarters staffs of announcers and commentators. [86] Thus, as a result of this purely practical measure, Par-EE became Paris, and Behr-LEEN became Berlin, and so on, accuracy in pronunciation of these cities notwithstanding. And don't even think about trying to pronounce Bruxelles. It's just Brussels, as in sprouts.

Further Challenges

As the shooting war in Europe continued to ramp up, so did the radio war. As the result of Nazi invasions and occupations, those radio stations not destroyed by bombing were commandeered by German forces in the countries occupied. This increased the number of frequencies used by the Nazi regime, including many shortwave frequencies, ultimately more than those being used by all the other nations of Europe. The stations now operated by Nazi forces included those of Austria, Belgium, Norway, Holland, Denmark and Czechoslovakia. The broadcasts from these stations continued in the language of each occupied nation, but never in English. The frequency bands where these occupied stations operated were in the 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, and 21 Megahertz bands. [87] Naturally, this development added a further challenge to American shortwave stations in keeping up with the now more formidable radio war propaganda efforts used by the Nazis.

Back home, other dark clouds were forming over American skies. As part of "national preparedness," official Washington was already planning the shutdown of what they called "non-essential" radio services. On June 5, 1940 the F.C.C. banned amateur radio stations from communicating with foreign stations. On June 7th, they banned most mobile and portable operating by amateurs on the international bands (160, 80, 40, 20, and 10 meters). The reason given for these measures was to permit easier frequency monitoring by the government, and to increase their ability to thwart the use of unlicensed stations for espionage. Interestingly, there was no protest by the American Radio Relay League (A.R.R.L.), the nation's only significant organization representing radio amateurs in the United States. It was said their lack of protest was due to their voluntary policy of "maintaining neutrality." [88]

Kenneth B. Warner, Executive Secretary of the A.R.R.L. was not concerned about these restrictions, pointing out that U.S. amateurs could still communicate with other U.S. amateurs, as well as those operating from U.S. Possessions and Territories at the time, such as the (Panama) Canal Zone and Philippine Islands, and that mobile and portable stations were still permitted to operate on the 5 meter (56 Megahertz) band, and all higher frequency bands. Another exception was allowed for the annual Field Day event on June 22nd and 23rd because the stations would be operating from field locations with "portable transmitters designed for special use in time of emergency." [89] Note that in these cases, the United States was not yet in a state of war, but merely in a state of "preparedness" for when they would be.

As the European conflict heated up, CBS announced the addition of three new correspondents in June 1940. Cecil Brown, formerly with the CBS Publicity Department, was assigned to Rome. Larry Leseur, who had been working with the British forces in London and Paris, was assigned to be with the Royal Air Force in France. Thomas Grandin had been reporting from several cities, lastly in Paris; but he resigned and was replaced by Edmund Taylor. Grandin had been recently married to Natalie Parligras, official broadcaster of the Yugoslav government, whom he met while covering the Balkan Conference in Belgrade. Mary Marvin Breckenridge, roving reporter in Europe, also resigned due to her marriage to Jefferson Patterson, First Secretary to the American Ambassador in Berlin. No replacement for Breckenridge was announced. [90]

The Way We Were, continued.

Although radio's coverage of war news was generally favorable, the industry had one critic in the form of U.S. Representative Karl Mundt (R-SD). [91] In June 1940, the Congressman attacked what he considered the egotism of some news commentators in their attempts to give themselves "an illusion of integrity" and a prestige that was "not merited." His remarks were swiftly countered by CBS Washington Vice President Harry C. Butcher with a copy of a CBS Memorandum stating that since the beginning of their war coverage, CBS had maintained an effort to underline the serious nature of the war but neither radio nor the press had any control over its gravity, adding that response from listeners everywhere had been favorable and that these responses expressed a "warm appreciation" for their coverage. Mundt later back-tracked his earlier remarks, and generally praised the restraint of most broadcasters. He also expressed his growing fear that should the United States enter the war, strict censorship by the government might follow. [92]

July 1, 1940 marked the date when all domestic shortwave broadcasters were required by the F.C.C. to operate with a minimum power of 50,000 Watts. With the deadline looming above them, it was reported that those stations not yet complying began filing applications for the power increase. As of January 1940, only two shortwave stations already met the higher power requirement:

- WLWO in Cincinnati, operated by Crosley and standard AM station WLW, and
- General Electric's WGEO in Schenectady, New York, associated with standard AM station WGY.

CBS' shortwave stations WCBX (Wayne) and WCAB (Philadelphia) had applied in May, making them among the earliest to make new applications. [93]

Censorship Goes Political

By a unanimous vote, the Republican National Committee, meeting in Philadelphia on June 19th agreed with requests by the N.A.B. to add to their plank the issue of "radio freedom" at their Convention for the 1940 Presidential race. This marked the first time in history that an American political party would make "radio freedom" an issue, and giving it equal footing with press freedom already afforded to newspapers. The Democratic National Committee had not yet made such a commitment, but it was expected that they would soon follow suit. [94]

The official statement by the Republican National Committee read as follows:

"The principles of a free press and free speech, as established by the Constitution, should apply to the radio. Federal regulation of radio is necessary in view of the natural limitations of wave lengths, but this gives no excuse for censorship. We oppose the use of licensing to establish arbitrary controls. Licenses should be revocable only when, after public hearings, due cause for cancellation is shown." [95]

The question that remained, however, was how much longer "radio freedom" would be maintained, once the United States got involved in the war.

WCBX, Wayne, did more than report news to Europe and Latin America. In early July 1940, it announced plans to broadcast portions of the New York Philharmonic Symphony concerts from Lewisohn Stadium, New York, beaming their broadcasts to Latin America, and including commentary in Spanish by Americo Lugo-Romero. The first of these concert broadcasts was to begin on July 2nd and be carried on subsequent Tuesday evenings. [96]

A Canadian magazine, *Canadian Forum*, printed an editorial in June 1940, urging radio listeners to tune in American broadcasters because it said the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. (C.B.C.), which was operated by the Canadian government, could not be relied upon to provide accurate war news. The magazine stated that both the C.B.C. and their newspapers "have combined to give us the news so colored with rosy optimism that they had built up a widespread suspicion of the honesty of the reports." They attributed this situation to the fact that the C.B.C. was "now totally under government domination," and suggested that Canadians had better alternatives from American news commentators such as H.V. Kaltenborn, Raymond Gram Swing, and Elmer Davis. [97] Davis was one of the well known voices on CBS stations.

The Way We Were, continued.

Ironically, at the same time, the Canadian newspaper *Toronto Financial Post* urged the Canadian government to construct an international shortwave station of its own, to be operated by the C.B.C., because of the dwindling number of shortwave broadcasters still operating in the remaining democratic countries of Europe. The paper also asked American shortwave broadcasters to devote some of their airtime to carry programs originating from Canada. [98]

Government Prepares “Defense Board”

The ever-eager-to-expand-government-power Roosevelt administration was preparing to exercise further control of radio and wire communications in time of war. F.C.C. Chairman James Lawrence Fry said in June, 1940, that he expected the President to issue an Executive Order forming a new Defense Communications Committee to “coordinate policy and planning with private entities in broadcasting and common carrier pursuits during the ‘current emergency.’” The move coincided with other government efforts, allocating more than \$1.6 Million in additional expenditures, and which would require the hiring of 500 to 600 additional radio inspectors to monitor all frequencies 24-hours a day against anti-American and espionage activity. [99] The \$1.6 Million figure is equivalent to a current dollar value of about \$35 Million. [100]

Chairman Fry noted that the Committee was not expected to produce significant changes in policies relating to the broadcasting industry, but that it would focus on communications entities only, including common carriers, and those with operator’s licenses, such as amateur and commercial radio operators. On June 18th, the Commission ordered all operators to show proof of U.S. citizenship, be fingerprinted, provide photographs and show certification by either Federal, state, or local officials, the Department of Justice or F.C.C. Field Offices. The deadline for submitting this documentation was August 15th. These measures were imposed on some 100,000 licensed civilian operators, including 55,000 amateur radio operators. It was also proposed that transmitter manufacturers register each unit sold, so that the government could trace their owners if espionage or other illegal activity by an operator is suspected. [101]

European Challenges

Meanwhile, the last broadcast from news correspondents in France occurred in late June 1940. On the 20th, the last remaining shortwave station in Paris was silenced by Nazi forces. This left only London, Berlin and Rome as the only remaining regular Allied news reporting centers in Europe. Several days before June 19th, CBS had turned over its transmitting facility to the United Press, and U.P. correspondent M.S. Handler used a final report from Eric Sevareid as his sole source of news. A last minute broadcast by CBS correspondent William L. Shirer and William C. Kerker of NBC was made possible by joining forces and sending the last dispatch from Compiegne, which was carried by both networks. CBS officials said they believed Sevareid and Edmund Taylor, their two main correspondents operating from France, were now on their way back to the United States. [102]

In early July 1940, CBS’ former correspondent in France, Edmund Taylor (now relocated to London) announced publication of his book entitled *Strategy of Terror*, covering his recent service and especially focusing on the Nazi terror gripping Europe. [103]

Meanwhile, Back in Wayne

Also In July, CBS announced a special exchange program with broadcasters in Brazil to promote good will between the two countries, to be carried on WCBX, Wayne, New Jersey. The exchange efforts were arranged by Elizabeth Ann Tucker, Director of Shortwave Programs for CBS, and Lourival Fontes, Minister for Propaganda for Brazil. Featured broadcasts included native Brazilian Music performed by the Rio de Janeiro Symphony and programs in English on Brazilian industry, attractions and customs, music by the CBS Symphony Orchestra, and talks in Portuguese by CBS’ Louis Lopez Correa describing activities in the United States. [104]

On July 8th, the F.C.C. formally approved the construction of the new transmitter facility of CBS medium wave station WABC on Pea Island in Long Island Sound. (See last month’s column). With this upcoming move, only shortwave station WCBX would remain at Wayne, New Jersey. [105]

The Way We Were, continued.

CBS added another foreign correspondent to their European news arsenal in July, appointing David M. Anderson to serve a new post in Stockholm, Sweden. Anderson originally went to Sweden in May on a mission to teach English to a community of Jewish refugees there. Previously, he had been working with newspaper correspondents in Stockholm, and providing nightly news broadcasts over the Swedish station at Motala. [106]

On July 13th, five CBS foreign correspondents originated a broadcast from five locations in Great Britain regarding the British preparations being made to meet an anticipated Nazi invasion. The five correspondents were Chief European Correspondent Edward R. Murrow, Erland Echlin, Larry Leseuer, Eric Sevareid and Vincent Sheean. [107]

The U.S. Department of Commerce released a report in July 1940 reporting that listeners from Latin America enjoy programs from American shortwave stations. Most popular among the programs preferred are news broadcasts. The only difficulty reported were occasional poor reception due to atmospheric conditions or other technical difficulties. The data provided by the Commerce Department was based on reports from consulates in Latin American countries. Newspapers and periodicals in these countries had been publishing program schedules of American shortwave stations from information furnished by the Department of Commerce, in cooperation with the State Department, the Radio Manufacturer's Association (R.M.A.), and by the various shortwave broadcasters. [108]

Self-Imposed Censorship

While there were 93 AM broadcasters in the United States featuring foreign language programs, pressure was tightening on them to keep a close watch over their content. At the June 24th meeting of the N.A.B., President Neville Miller formed a committee to expand "Americanism" in these foreign language broadcasts. On July 26th the results of that meeting were reported to Hugh Clegg, special assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F.B.I. Miller's report summarized their findings that concluded acceptance of promoting "Americanism" and imposing strict controls on the broadcasters themselves, including thorough investigations of personnel, and careful record-keeping. [109]

Stations responded that they would continue tight surveillance on foreign language personnel and their programs, while some would also reduce their content. One Local example, WOV, which devoted much of their airtime to Italian programs, said that they would broadcast only in English after 6 P.M. Other area stations involved in these efforts were WARD and WLTH (Brooklyn), WBNX (Bronx), WWRL (Woodside) and Manhattan stations WNYC, WEVD, WEAJ (NBC) and WHOM in Jersey City. [110]

In addition to sending correspondents to Europe, CBS sent a group of experts to Cuba, beginning July 20, to attend the Inter-American Conference on Hemisphere Relations. Their purpose was to arrange coverage of the Conference by radio, and expand their commitment of broadcasting to Latin America. Howard Pierce Davis, former newspaper commentator, moderated the conference and reported on its proceedings. The broadcast was part of the *People's Platform* program, and also included a news program in Spanish. The broadcast was carried on the CBS network, recorded and re-broadcast on shortwave outlets WCBX Wayne and WCAB Philadelphia. [111]

On July 10, 1940 the Democratic National Convention followed the lead set by the Republican National Committee and pledged to add a "radio freedom" provision to their platform, citing Constitutional protections of free speech and suggesting legislation, as required, to give teeth to their commitment against control of broadcast content, the same protections already given to newspapers. Their official statement read:

"Radio has become an integral part of the democratically accepted doctrine of freedom of speech, press, assembly and religion. We urge such legislative steps as may be required to afford the same protection from censorship that is now afforded the press under the Constitution of the United States." [112]

Even though American foreign language broadcasters had reaffirmed their commitments to closely watch their foreign language personnel, the F.C.C. was busy monitoring and recording the broadcasts of these stations and checking their content to make sure that the stations were adhering to their commitments, as well as

The Way We Were, continued.

measuring their signal strengths and other technical details for compliance with regulations. The Commission also reported that a school they had established in Baltimore for training new monitoring operators had completed its work, and that their regularly assigned radio inspectors were back on their original assignments. They estimated that in addition to the \$100,000 worth of radio equipment already purchased there might be an additional requirement of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of equipment due to shortages of some items. [113]

50,000 Watts or Bust

The F.C.C.'s order requiring domestic shortwave stations to operate with a minimum of 50,000 Watts was supposed to take effect on July 15, 1940. Only two stations already met this requirement, so the remaining stations either had to make a timely application for the power increase, request an extension, or allow their licenses to expire and leave the shortwave broadcast bands entirely. The F.C.C received requests for extension from eight stations falling under this requirement, including WCBX, the shortwave outlet of CBS in Wayne, New Jersey. It would remain the only CBS station to remain on shortwave for the time being. Three other stations did not reply, including WCAB, the CBS shortwave station in Philadelphia. In response to the requests for extension, the F.C.C. changed the deadline to January 1, 1941. [114]

In another published article, the F.C.C reported that it had met with a number of representatives from shortwave stations, during which these stations complained that the cost of complying with the power increase would result in an additional expense of about \$2 Million for equipment, plus an additional \$1 Million per year to maintain the new operating conditions and costs for new program features that would be required. At the same meeting, it was reported that favorable responses were received by stations, especially from Latin America, where the volume of mail ran to some 10,000 letters per month. Representing CBS at the meeting was Miss Elizabeth Ann Tucker, Director of Shortwave Broadcasting at WCBX, Wayne. [115]

At the September 1940 meeting of the Senate Appropriations Committee, an additional \$300,000 was allocated to the \$2.1-Million budget for the F.C.C.'s 1941 operating costs. The additional money was said to be required to beef up the Commission's monitoring efforts, relocating listening posts in California, Oregon, Georgia, Massachusetts, Michigan and Maryland. The measure was called for to reduce interference problems and answer the need for more rigorous policing of all frequency bands. Among the Commission's concerns were the threat of stations operated by "fifth columnists" sympathetic to belligerent nations and ideologies. [116]

But the idea wasn't universally approved by Congress. While the House held their hearings on the proposed increase in appropriations in August and September, Representative John Taber (R-NY) vehemently opposed the increase, attacking the F.C.C. by declaring that the Commission was the "most inefficient organization in the United States," and demanding that its staff be cut by one third. [117] Ultimately, Taber's objection fell on deaf ears, and the increased appropriation was approved.

Bombs Fall on London, But Radio Pulls Through the Static

On September 18th, 1940 CBS' London Correspondent, Edward R. Murrow, reported on his transatlantic broadcast that their office suffered damage as the result of a direct hit from aerial bombardment by German forces. The bombing destroyed the top floors of the building, but the full extent of damage could not be ascertained until surveyors could make a thorough examination. Later, it was determined that the building was unsafe and had to be condemned. Murrow was forced to use his home as an office, and his broadcasts had to originate from an underground studio of the BBC. Murrow added that six of the eight American foreign correspondents in London had also been forced to move, due to additional bombing attacks. One of them was John Steele of the Mutual Broadcasting System, who was reported recovering from minor injuries sustained in one of those attacks. [118]

The BBC, however, reported that although it had sustained several bomb attacks to its headquarters at Broadcast House, the network had been operating continuously for 24-hours, losing only a total of 10-minutes air time due to technical problems. [119]

The Way We Were, continued.

The Fuehrer's Agent

Several months earlier, the N.A.B. and members of the broadcasting industry expressed concerns about persons broadcasting in foreign languages on U.S. stations. After discussions, stations agreed to closely monitor their personnel for signs of sympathies expressed for anti-Democratic principles, especially those favoring hostile forces in Europe. On September 25th, 1940 U.S. District Court Judge Harry E. Kalodner of Philadelphia revoked the U.S. Citizenship of George Joseph Gerhardt, former announcer and Director of Foreign Programs at station WPEN on the charge that he was a Nazi agent. Government agents stated that on a trip to Germany, Gerhardt worked at a Nazi "propaganda mill," and then broadcast propaganda to the United States by shortwave. [120]

The station first dismissed Gerhardt in January 1938, following his refusal to announce a program sponsored by the Citizen's Anti-Nazi League, and further charged him with ad-libbing pro-German propaganda between commercials. After loss of citizenship, Gerhardt returned to Germany. [121] Gerhardt's case marked the first of its kind reported in the industry press.

Foreign Correspondents in Europe struggled against severe censorship, making their jobs all the more difficult. According to Paul White, CBS' Director of Public Affairs, speaking at the Radio Executives' Club of New York, reported that some correspondents were working more than 21 hours per day, and facing daily challenges in their ability to report accurate news. Even in England, where several correspondents were assigned, it was forbidden to report anything that might "give valuable information to the enemy." [122]

Conditions were worse in Germany where, according to White, reporters faced a triple threat imposed by the Ministry of Propaganda, War Office, and Foreign Ministry, all of which required clearance of scripts before airing. The worst situation existed in Italy, however, where CBS Correspondent Cecil Brown was suspended twice by officials for "merely giving a short description of his daily life." [123]

These restrictions didn't seem to hamper CBS London reporter Edward R. Murrow, though, who was honored at a meeting of the Overseas Press Club for having contributed the most in promoting the American position on international relations. Murrow was serving as Chief of the European staff of the CBS London Bureau. Runner-up was William L. Shirer, Chief CBS Correspondent in Berlin. Murrow had been reporting for CBS in Europe since May, 1937. [124]

Tightening Screws on Shortwave

On October 7th, 1940 officials of the F.C.C. met with representatives of American shortwave broadcasters regarding possible further tightening of program and personnel matters. Representatives from CBS were joined by those from NBC-RCA, Crosley, Westinghouse, General Electric and World Wide Broadcasting Corp. The F.C.C. proposals included recording of all personnel, close scrutiny of scripts with English translations, prior approval before broadcasting, and preservation of copies. As can be expected, the broadcasters strongly objected to these proposals, considering these measures to be a "straightjacket" that would severely limit the spontaneity of their broadcasts. [125]

Taking a slight back-step, the F.C.C. tried to reassure broadcasters that they were really only concerned about possible "ad-libbing" by announcers, that they might consider only requiring transcriptions of all broadcasts, and that they might even scrap the proposed new rules entirely. In response, the broadcasters assured the Commission that they would continue their vigilance, and carefully scrutinize all broadcast material before airing. Representing CBS' shortwave stations WCBX (Wayne, N.J.) and WCAB (Philadelphia), were Harry C. Butcher and Paul A. Porter. In addition to the other representatives of shortwave stations, the meeting was also attended by those of N.A.B., headed by President Neville Miller. [126]

Our story continues next month.

73,

Fred KR2H

[NOTES begin on the next page.]

The Way We Were, continued.

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The Way We Were, continued.

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2023 Upcoming FLARC Sanctioned Activity CALENDAR

Saturday	October 14th	Solar Eclipse QSO Party (Clubhouse and home QTHs)
Sunday	October 15th	River Road Street Fair (Cancelled)
Friday	November 24th	FLARC Annual Auction (FairLawn Senior Center)
Friday	December 1st	FLARC Holiday Dinner (FairLawn Senior Center)

If in doubt about any event, consult calendar at <https://fairlawnarc.groups.io/g/main/calendar>

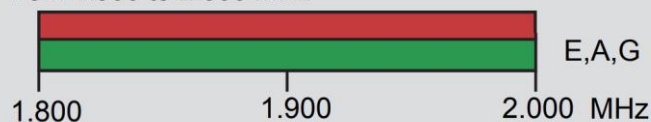
Editor's Corner

As days grow shorter and nights grow longer, the lower bands become more active. Fall might be a good time to take advantage of the cooler (but not yet colder) temperatures to consider antennas for 80 meters and perhaps even 160 meters (the "Gentleman ...and Ladies... Band"). There is an old saying that if you want to hear what ham radio "used to be like" get on 160 meters.

By the way, the entire 160 meter band is open to General Class licensees with no "carve outs" for Extra Class hams.

160 Meters (1.8 MHz)

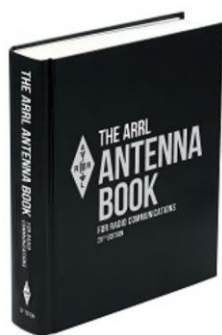
Avoid interference to radiolocation operations from 1.900 to 2.000 MHz



Long winter nights can be pleasantly spent chasing 160 meter DX, or rag chewing on the lower band away from the nets and nonsense one can sometimes hear on the higher bands.

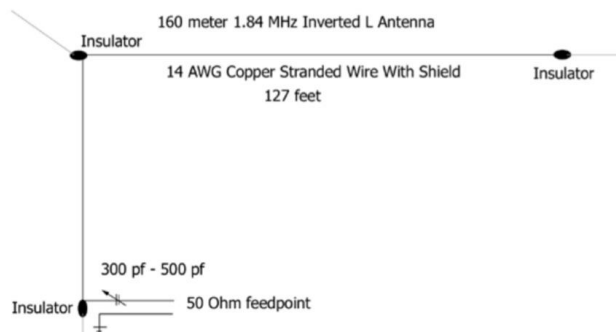
Don't forget that on 80 meters, 40 meters and 160 meters you use Lower Side Band (LSB), unlike the higher bands where Upper Side Band (USB) is the norm. CW and FT8 digital QSO possibilities are also readily available.

A factor which often inhibits interest in the lower bands is the longer lengths necessary for wire antennas – such as the common dipole (roughly 125 feet for 80 meters and 250 feet for 160 meters). While this may seem daunting, and often not possible on suburban lots, there are alternatives.



A popular one is the inverted-L antenna; but there are other alternatives. Some basic research online or in ARRL publications (such as the Antenna Book, available for reference at the club) can lead to creative and practical solutions to getting on the air on the lower bands.

160m Inverted L

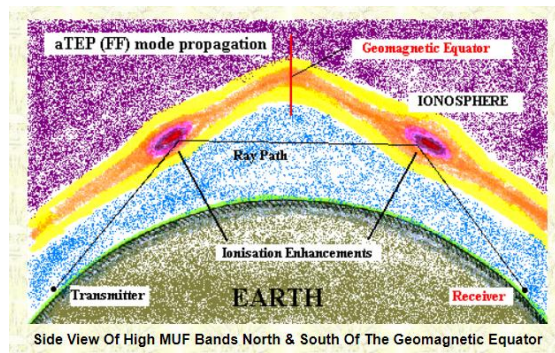


Propagation considerations include the fact that the lower bands are open to long distance communication primarily at night, although 80 meters can be open during daylight hours (though not to the extent it is at night).

Best long distance opportunities present themselves at dawn and dusk through "gray line" propagation, but the bands are generally open through the night.

If you never ventured down to the lower bands, or haven't in some time, take a moment to think about ways of getting on those bands. Don't be instantly discouraged, as some are, by the length of wire antennas. There are alternatives. Long winter nights are made for 80 meter and 160 meter QSOs. Consider joining the fun down there.

Jim W2KNG



LETTERS



An Unconventional Approach to Recruiting New Hams

Although the conventional wisdom says “we have to appeal to the youth,” whether we’ll get many young people interested depends on how well we can “sell” our hobby, and today, it will be a “hard sell.” Unless we can make ham radio truly exciting, compelling, and of lasting interest, our youthful prospects are more likely to return to their smart phones, video games and social media. Unlike our optimistic fantasies, that is *reality*. That’s not to say we shouldn’t try, but to be successful, we’d better be ready to be more creative, in order to spark their interest, because so far, we haven’t done too well with youth.

On the other hand, I’d like to propose some other untapped resources that are never mentioned, but ripe for prospecting, and frankly, that are more likely to join our ranks. The first of these are senior citizens.

Seniors grew up with radio. They already know what it is, so we don’t have to explain that part to them. Why should seniors pursue ham radio as a hobby? Here are a few selling points that may not have occurred to the ham radio “salespeople” among us.

10 REASONS WHY HAM RADIO IS GOOD FOR SENIORS

KEEPING THE MIND ACTIVE. An older mind that is not being challenged with ideas and activities will soon atrophy, decline, and sink into senility. When we challenge ourselves to learn more, and DO things, we keep the mind agile and productive. Many studies have confirmed this. Ham radio offers many opportunities for learning and then applying what is learned. Ham radio is good for your mind, and your overall mental health.

DISCOVERING MANY ASPECTS OF THE HOBBY. There’s something for everyone in ham radio: net operation, “ragchewing,” DXing, County hunting, portable operation, VHF-UHF, etc., and working towards goals such as Worked All States, DXCC, and the many other operating awards.

IT ISN’T JUST OPERATING. Learning electronic theory by study and by building electronics: everything from antennas to simple QRP rigs, to complex transceivers. Those who build know that there’s nothing more satisfying in ham radio than making something and seeing it work.

SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY. Get involved in EMCOMM, ARES, RACES, MARS, and provide communications to supplement the communications systems of Public Safety agencies (Police, Fire, EMS, etc.) during emergencies or severe weather incidents.

FULFILLING A LIFELONG INTEREST. Many people start out having an interest in ham radio, but with life responsibilities, (job, family, etc.), many people never find the time to become licensed hams and enjoy the hobby that they always wanted to enjoy. Upon retiring, they will now have the time. There is no longer a requirement to pass a code test, but nothing prevents you from learning the code at your leisure and discovering the joys of CW operating, as well as voice communication. There are several well established and successful programs available to help you learn the code with high rates of success. There are also several clubs that offer classes to help you prepare for license exams.

EXPLORING NEW MODES OF COMMUNICATION. Maybe someone has been a working engineer, electronics technician or experimenter. There are a number of non-traditional modes that can be tried: Slow Scan TV on HF, Fast Scan TV on UHF, Radio Teletype and many other digital modes. There’s also Satellite communications and Earth-Moon-Earth (“Moonbounce”) offering other challenging methods of communicating.

HAM-SCI. Those with an interest in science, amateur or professional, can participate in a number of worthwhile research projects using amateur radio. These activities involve providing data used by scientists and academics in their study of radio propagation, solar and geomagnetic phenomena.

LOCAL CLUB ACTIVITIES. Join a local amateur radio club and meet other active hams. Socialize, and learn from the members about their own activities. Some clubs (like FLARC) provide many different activities for hams, covering virtually every type of ham interest. You will make new friends and learn what you’ve been missing by not having an amateur radio license! “Elmers” will also offer practical help by answering your questions about operating and technical issues.

MAINTAINING CONTACT WITH OTHERS. Many seniors live alone, or in retirement communities. Seniors can keep in contact with the outside world by radio. Even a simple, inexpensive VHF “Handi-Talkie” will keep seniors in contact with others via a local repeater, and allow the senior to build a social network separate from “social media.” Only the basic license (Technician Class) is required, but a General Class or higher license will permit making friends all over the world, as well as helping to spread international good will.

CONTESTING. Every weekend, operating events are offered, providing opportunities to contact new stations, domestic and foreign. In contests, the object is to contact as many stations as possible in as many places as possible. As a contest operator, you set your own goals, and strive to improve your operating skills and overall performance. Contesting can also inspire you to improve the performance of your station.

OTHER REASONS. When you pass your license exam, you will gain self-confidence, and as you learn more and more, your

Letters, continued.

confidence will only improve. You will meet people of all ages, and in all walks of life — working people, youngsters, college students, and other retirees. You may contact a college professor, elementary school teacher, mechanic, engineer, truck driver, doctor, lawyer, Minister or Priest, construction worker or Nobel Prize winning scientist. You will have conversations with them about many things, and discover that they all have one thing in common — an interest in the truly wonderful, satisfying hobby of ham radio.

There's one more reason for becoming a ham.

Ham radio is FUN!

OTHER PROSPECTS.

In addition to senior citizens and people traditionally involved in technical fields, consider the following as potential hams:

- Military radio operators and technicians
- Ex-Maritime Operators
- Airline pilots or private pilots
- Air Traffic Controllers
- Public Safety radio operators (dispatchers)
- Shortwave Listeners and Broadcast Band DXers
- 'Makers' and electronic builders and experimenters
- Ex-CB operators looking for something better

Those of us who have been licensed hams for many years have found that there is so much available, from learning and doing, that it is almost impossible to become bored with ham radio.

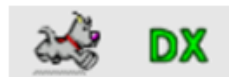
Ham radio is a wide universe.

Discover your place in it!

73,

Fred, KR2H [ex-W2AAB]

76 years old, licensed ham since the age of 14, now retired. Former Broadcast Engineer, Teacher, Broadcast Journalist, Sales and Marketing Manager, and freelance writer.

DX Special Interest Group Update

Visitor from Italy —

FLARC recently hosted a distinguished visitor from Italy, Gianluca ("Luca") Culot **IV3RJT**. Luca is an accomplished DXer and Contester who has some remarkable achievements to his credit.

A member of the DX Honor Role, on May 9, 2002 he accomplished the Holy Grail of DXers when he worked North Korea (**P5/4L4FN**).

While staying with friends locally he was interested in visiting a ham radio club, heard about FLARC and contacted our Club President, Lee KD2DRS, who arranged the visit.

It was an honor to host such an accomplished ham and we thank Luca for his visit.



**W3EH, WX2R, IV3RJT, KR2H, KD2DRS, W2IP
KD2KLN in front.**



Theoretics Demystified

Reactance, what is it? As this column is written for the new ham or those who want to get started in electronics it will try to explain what reactance is without the formulas and charts, but in everyday terms. Reactance is just what it says. In radio it is how a circuit reacts to a signal of a certain frequency [an AC signal] depending upon the capacity and inductance of the circuit. In other words, how the circuit reacts to the Radio Frequency signal when it is passed through a reactive component such as a capacitor or an inductor.

There are two components used to make a tuned circuit one is a capacitor and the other is an inductor. Capacitors store energy in an electrical field and inductors store energy in a magnetic field. A capacitor is a device that will pass an AC signal but blocks a dc signal. It is a device that consists of 2 conductive areas which we call plates, which can be flat or more commonly rolled up into a cylinder, as is the everyday capacitor that you find in common electronics.

One of the very first capacitors or condensers as they were called in the very early days of electronics was the Leyden jar. It was a jar with foil on the outside and on the inside and it had some water in the jar [which was later discovered that it had nothing to do with the capacitive effect]. On the top of the jar was a cork with a metal rod going down inside and then a small chain to make contact with the foil inside the jar. This was again one of the very first capacitors. And it dated earlier than radio!

The 2 'plates' of the Leyden jar were not connected but separated by the glass as an insulator, which then acted as a dielectric separating the two plates. When the Leyden jar was charged by an electric charge the charge could be bled off producing a spark! A capacitor can be charged and hold that charge for a given time depending on its rated capacity, but the charge will bleed off due to leakage.

What this has to do with radio, is that in a circuit depending on the capacitor's value and the signal frequency, the capacitor will exhibit reactance [AC resistance] more at some RF frequencies and less at others. Circuits can be designed to react [resist] some frequencies and not others. The circuits can either pass or reject specific frequencies depending on that circuit's design. Takeaway, a capacitor stores electrical energy in an electric field.

The other component that is used in radio circuit design having to do with reactance is called an inductor. Inductors are a type of coils that are designed for use in Radio Frequency circuits which store electrical energy in the form of a magnetic field. Any coil is an inductor but those used in radio circuits are specially designed for that type of use. If you wind a coil and apply DC voltage to it, then remove that voltage, a resulting voltage of the opposite polarity will be generated, which is called 'back EMF' and is usually of a much higher voltage. This is due to the magnetic field collapsing in the coil and that collapsing field induces current into the adjacent coil turns thereby generating a back emf voltage. EMF is short for Electro Motive Force. Remember

In A Nutshell



A lot has happened in the last month constant and continuous outside home maintenance in advance of back weather especially since I was off the air for a month!

My linear amp had to go out for repair, and it turned out to be a blown capacitor for whatever reason. The input wattage was normal and the SWR was low.

Anyway, I found a place in California to do the repair and the professionalism of the man who did the repair was phenomenal! The amp performs better than when I first got it as better parts were used for the repair.

As I write this the weather is cool and rainy but with a promise of a warming trend! While my amp was down, I did make a few contacts on 100 watts even with someone in Missouri!

Be sure to use the next warm spell to fix any antennas and feeds as needed.

Speaking of that, I was happy to be on the Rec. Center roof helping Paul W2IP replace the repaired rotor for the beams on the north tower and to help repair the 2-meter feed line by replacing the bad connector.

I also helped by reinsulating the outer braid on the 2-meter coax that had been damaged by the outside elements. [I am part of the technical committee].

Being involved with FLARC is a great learning experience!

Fred Wawra, W2ABE, 73. © 2023.

that an electrical current can be generated in a conductor by passing it through a moving magnetic field or moving it in a magnetic field. The key here is movement, but it can be either by physical motion or by the collapsing field from an adjacent wire turn in a coil as in a relay or in an antenna circuit like in a radio.

That is why DC relays have a diode hooked reversed bias to short out the back emf that is generated when DC power is removed from the relay thereby protecting other circuit parts. In radio design at RF frequencies the inductors are designed to make use of the back EMF that exists at radio frequencies to resist [react] more to some frequencies than at others. This again has to do with the size and shape and number of turns in the coil and it has to do with the rate of collapse of the adjacent turn's magnetic field. Like capacitors, inductors are designed usually in combination with capacitors to either pass or reject certain frequencies.

Inductors and capacitors in combination can be used to make filters and can pass or reject specific frequencies. Tuned circuits are variable filters that are used to accept certain frequencies and reject others as when you tune a radio, be it a small pocket radio or your main rig. In the newest radios a lot of the tuning has been taken over by digital circuits and software control.

I hope that this simple explanation will help those who are new to the hobby.

Fred Wawra, W2ABE, 73. © 2023.

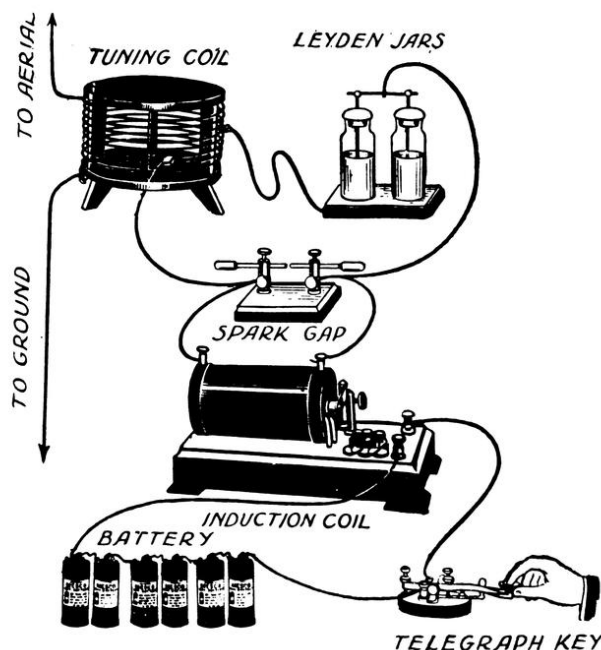
What Was It? – Answer To Last Month's Question**By: Fred Belghaus KR2H**

I'm pleased to say that three of you knew this one. Congratulations to Alan, WB2HJZ, Bill, WA2WL, and Ben, WA2DHC. (First time we've heard from you, Ben. Hope to hear from you more).

This ancient artifact is what was commonly called a "Ford Spark Coil," "ignition coil," or "Trembler coil," used in the "Model T," and other automobiles not made by Ford. It had other uses, too.

Whatever you call it, it is simply an induction coil, or more properly, a "Ruhmkorff coil," named for a German mechanic who invented it in 1851. It consists of a pair of solenoid wound coils of fine gauge copper wire on an iron core. When a low D.C. voltage is applied to the primary winding, the high voltage secondary produces an "interrupted D.C." output in the order of several thousand volts, but at low current. It energizes the spark plugs, which ignite the fuel in the cylinders. The coil itself may include a capacitor and the whole is encased in tar or pitch, with a wooden exterior. Later versions took on a cylindrical form.

Whether you call them "spark coils," "induction coils," "trembler coils" or "Ruhmkorff coils" they provided enough "R.F. noise" on a simple receiver to serve as one of the main components of early wireless "spark" stations.



Early, simple "spark transmitter" with resonant circuit, used until about 1920

Image: *Wikipedia*

What Is It? – September, 2023

By: Fred Belghaus KR2H



Here's an intriguing mystery.
It's some kind of electrical device installed
in a finished wooden case.

Is it an early oscilloscope?
Maybe a miniature TV set?

But...*what is it?*
Kudos to any who can identify it.

73,

**A QSL card is the final courtesy
of an amateur radio contact.**

Fred KR2H

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/QSL_card

Around the Shack

Hal Kennedy N4GG

Before I get to L. B Cebik, I'd like to mention **HamSCI** (**Ham Radio Science Citizen Investigation**). HamSCI was going to be the subject for this month, but as I finished my research and starting writing, the latest QST arrived.

There's no point in duplicating the ARRL's excellent write-up. Read this month's QST (October, 2023) beginning page 59. The article is, essentially, what I planned to write.

To whet your appetite here are a few "factoids" concerning HamSCI:

- It's an initiative to connect hams with scientific researchers.
- Most of the collaborative work to date has concerned the ionosphere and/or the weather (terrestrial and space weather).
- Involvement can be minimal, i.e., simply monitor ongoing experiments and the results. Involvement can be substantial – get involved with ongoing experiments, attend conferences and/or propose topics for research.
- One of the early ham/researcher collaborations involved monitoring propagation during solar eclipses. Hams are uniquely qualified to collect data for this. Our numbers, wide dispersion and wide range of operating frequencies were what were needed. The research community couldn't do the studies without hams collecting the data. The results of hams measuring propagation during eclipses has helped develop insights into how the ionosphere works. You can check out the results on the HamSCI web site.
- There are a lot of on-going projects that any ham can join. Upcoming are North America Solar Eclipse QSO Parties in October, 2023 and April, 2024. If you have an HF station you are ready to participate.

I could go on and on. HamSCI has a robust media presence. The main web page is www.hamsci.org Information about upcoming eclipse QSO parties is available at www.hamsci.org/contest-info

There is a HamSCI Instagram page and a Facebook page as well. HamSCI also has an active email reflector, hosted by GoogleGroups.com.

If you Google "HamSCI" you will find many web sites to explore, along with interesting data that's relevant to HF operating. I'm all for science – but my favorite science is that which is actionable – by me.

HamSCI has propagation insights *I can use*.

Start with the QST article and go from there. Enjoy searching for your inner scientist as you collaborate with bright minds that need your help.

L. B. Cebik, W4RNL (sk)

L. B. Cebik was (and is) a widely recognized authority on antennas. His antenna essays are a treasure trove of information for all to enjoy. Sadly, he passed away in 2008 at the age of 68. If you are not familiar with his extensive writings you are in for a treat as you discover them. As I try to do with this column, Cebik's articles addressed practical ideas for ham antennas while avoiding advanced math wherever possible.

Mostly an "internet writer" in his later years, Cebik was a long-standing contributor to every ham publication that's existed over the past few decades.

Cebik contributed articles to QST, CQ, NCJ, QEX, Ham Radio Magazine, 73 Magazine, Communications Quarterly, AntennaX (he was the editor for years), a number of QRP publications and more. He was also a technical advisor to the ARRL on the subjects of antennas and modeling. His eulogy can be found at <http://www.arrrl.org/news/antenna-expert-l-b-cebik-w4rnl-sk>

If you follow the ARRL closely you know ARRL eulogies are rare. They are reserved for those few who have made important contributions to the advancement of the hobby.

Cebik's articles have been compiled by Marcel De Canck ON5AU, and are available on the web. They can be found at:

<http://on5au.be/Cebik%20documents.html>

We owe Marcel our gratitude. Cebik placed his articles "free for the taking" on the internet as he wrote them. They were posted on his personal website. Immediately after Cebik's passing however, his articles went behind a pay wall. It is said this was *not consistent* with Cebik's philosophy and was a disservice to him and the ham community he so freely

Continued on next page.



Around the Shack, continued

contributed to for many years. That has now been rectified.

In addition to ON5AU's web pages, the entire collection has been posted as one large PDF by OK1RR. It can be found here:

<https://ok1rr.com/dwnld/W4RNL.pdf>

The PDF contains 307 articles. It is 8847 pages! By comparison, my book *Ham Radio Tips and Tales* is 204 pages. I estimate my book is a good 10-15 hour read. How long does it take to read 8847 pages? I suggest you read Cebik's treatment of whatever antenna(s) you might be interested in, rather than trying to read it all.

Included in the 307 articles are:

- Sixty-two articles from QST, QEX and NCJ
- Two articles from CQ
- Three articles from Ham Radio Magazine
- Seven articles from 73 Magazine
- Twenty-five articles from QRP Quarterly

There are also hundreds of EZNEC antenna models and 61 categories of VOACAP antenna models for use in propagation prediction.

You might wonder how 307 articles could occupy 8847 pages? Many of the articles are compendiums. Many include trade-offs between similar antennas. Many cover families of antennas, such as yagis and loops.

All of Cebik's writings have practical application. You can build an antenna using any of them. Cebik organized his writing into the following categories:

- A Little History, a Little Humor and a Little Seriousness
- Antenna Modeling Software Notes
- Practical Antenna Notes:
Lower HF (Mainly) Vertical Antennas
- Practical Antenna Notes:
Lower HF (Mainly) Horizontal Antennas
- Practical Antenna Notes:
Upper HF (Mainly): Yagis and Relatives
- Practical Antenna Notes:
Upper HF (Mainly): Other HF Arrays and Questions
- Practical Wire Antennas: VHF/UHF (Mainly)
- Transmission Lines, Impedance Coupling and Construction

There are several subjects Cebik returned to many times. These included SCVs (self contained verticals), Moxon Antennas and modeling. Most of Cebik's writing was explanatory and consistent with his life-long enthusiasm for continuing education, but in those three subject-areas he advanced the state-of-the-art.

Here is a little on each:

SCVs (Self Contained Verticals):

It's easy to be dismissive of vertical antennas for HF. When we hear "vertical" we think "radials" and "radiates equally poorly in all directions." If you think that way, you need to read Cebik's essays on SCVs. By definition, SCVs don't use radials and many of the configurations have significant gain. SCVs are vertically polarized (without radials) and in many cases are impervious to the ground. They are often modeled in free space since ground characteristics barely matter. SCVs include delta loops, square loops, half-squares, etc.

Cebik begins his treatment by presenting the SCV "family tree" and goes on to trade-off each SCV against the others. I've used a lot of low-band HF delta loops over the years, relying on Cebik's insights. On lower HF, e.g., 80 and 160 meters, vertical polarization yields low take-off angles – great for DXing. To attain that without radials seemed like the Holy Grail when I first discovered it. High-performance radial fields for 80 and 160 can be real monsters and they are susceptible to ground conditions (which you can't do anything about).

The Moxon Antenna:

Les Moxon G6AN (sk) invented the Moxon antenna around 1999. "Around" because similar antenna concepts can be found all the way back to the 1930s. In 1999 Moxon published his specific design. Cebik took note and began writing about Moxons in 2000. A two-element Moxon can have as much as 10 dBi forward gain and over 15 dBi front-to-back ratio - far exceeding the performance of a 2-element Yagi.

Yet, a Moxon is smaller than a conventional two-element Yagi. Cebik wrote extensively about the antenna. From the Wikipedia entry on the Moxon Antenna: "**L. B. Cebik (W4RNL) made detailed comparisons and calculations of several different versions of Moxon Antennas.**"

Les Moxon invented the Moxon Antenna, but L. B. Cebik explained and refined it and in so doing popularized it.

Continued on next page.

Around the Shack, continued

Modeling:

Some of Cebik's earliest articles concerned modeling. All of his articles presented 'as-modeled' performance of the antenna(s) under discussion. Antenna modeling has gone through many iterations over decades, but modern computers and introduction of the Numerical Electromagnetics Code (NEC) finally enabled what is now the ubiquitous antenna modeling program: **EZNEC**. EZNEC was released by Roy Lewallen W7EZ in 1995. Cebik's performance analyses, based on EZNEC, began in 1997.

Shown is a picture of Cebik and Dave Sumner K1ZZ, taken at ARRL HQ. It was on the occasion of Cebik visiting to assist the ARRL in developing course material on antenna modeling. The visit predates Sumner becoming ARRL CEO (2001).



At this point I hope I've convinced you that Cebik was a prolific writer. He was – but there is more – there are his books! In addition to his ham radio activities, Cebik had a "daytime job." He had a PhD in Philosophy and when he passed away he was Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at the University of Tennessee – Knoxville. His books cover ham radio and philosophy.

Ham Radio Books by L. B. Cebik:

- ❖ ARRL Antenna Modeling Course
- ❖ Antennas from the Ground Up
- ❖ Setting up and Using Your Own Ham Shack
- ❖ Seven Steps to Designing your Own Ham Equipment

Philosophy Books by L. B. Cebik:

Concepts, Events and History

- ❖ Advances in Bioethics: Violence, Neglect, and the Elderly 1997 to 2008

Fictional narrative and truth

- ❖ Nonaesthetic Issues in the Philosophy of Art: Art as a Social Realm

Anytime you contemplate erecting a new antenna or modifying an existing one, it will be worth your while to read the relevant Cebik article(s). They cover VLF to UHF. They cover wire antennas, yagis, quads, phased arrays, etc. Are you musing over how to get a good 160 transmit antenna on your small lot? Cebik has a design for you.

On a personal note – I put several of Cebik's articles to use at N4GG. In his article: *The "Ideal" Back-up Antenna for 80-20 meters* he suggested the answer to the question: If I could only have one antenna, what would it be? His answer: An 88 foot doublet. An 88 foot doublet is short but not too short for 80, a little long for 40 and 30 and approximates an EDZ (extended double zepp) on 20. An 88 foot doublet became the kernel for an antenna I designed – one that became my best antenna for many years. It was a bottom fed EDZ stack on 20 meters (an EDZ Lazy-H) and a two-doublet stack fed in quadrature on 40. All of it was fed against radials as a Marconi on 160. It was a great antenna. That antenna will be the subject of a future column.

73,

Hal N4GG

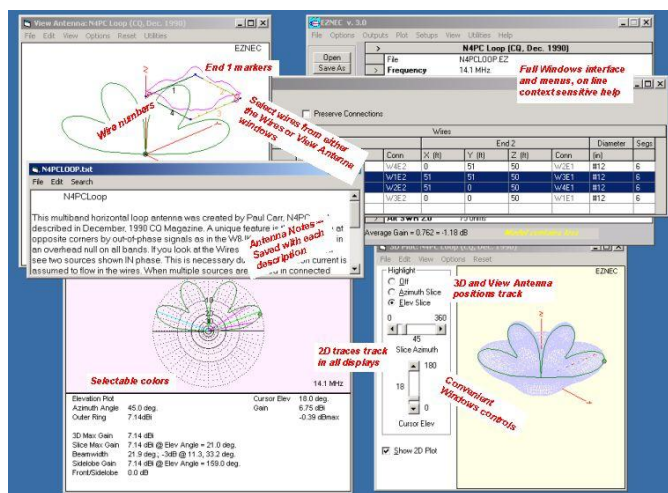


Image from: <https://www.rtl-sdr.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/ezwflyer.jpg>



Moxon antenna for the 20-meter band. The antenna is the faint rectangle of wires held in tension by the bent 'X'-shaped support frame.



FLARC PortableOps SIG

PortableOps@FairLawnARC.groups.io

This is a Special Interest Group (SIG) for members interested in portable ham radio operation such as POTA, SOTA, IOTA, LOTA, etc. The purpose of this SIG is to get outdoors and practice our operating skills from different places. We can share outing experiences, tips and work on our operating skills.

The Portable Ops SIG is the biggest and most active SIG in FLARC. Here is a report from one of their members on an interesting way to get many ops from many groups involved in a large activity:

“ACTIVATE ALL RHODE ISLAND”

Earlier in the year I received an e-mail from my good friend Jim Garman KC1QDZ of Newport, Rhode Island. Jim's e-mail detailed a bold plan by the members of the Newport County Radio Club to activate all 53 of Rhode Island's POTA parks over the course of 4 days from Wednesday 9/6 through Saturday 9/9. Jim's e-mail was also an invitation to participate in this epic event.

After reviewing my work schedule for September I immediately called Jim on the phone and committed to the event on Wednesday 9/6 & Thursday 9/7, my 2 days off from work that week.



On Wednesday 9/6 I got on the road shortly after 7:30 AM, after putting my girls on the bus for their first day of the new school year. It was a quick ride up I-95, arriving at my first park in Rhode Island (K-6989 Black Farm Wild Management Area in Hopkinton, RI) at 10:21 AM.

As I pulled into my fourth park of the day (K-6983 Woody Hill Wildlife Management Area) I ran into local operators Brian Swann N1BS & his XYL Kathy KA1THY. They were just finishing up with their activation so we chatted for a few minutes, took a photo together and made a quick Park-to-Park QSO on 40 & 20 meters.



Brian N1BS & Brian N2BTD at POTA park K-6983 Woody Hill Wildlife Management

By the early afternoon I finally had arrived along the southwest coast of RI and started activating several of the beautiful State Beaches, starting at K-7719 Misquamicut State Beach and working my way east.



N2BTD/M at POTA park K-7719 Misquamicut State Beach

Shortly after 5PM I arrived at K-0515 Ninigret National Wildlife Refuge, my eighth park of the day and ran into another out of state operator Lou Nickles WZ3J from Sykesville, Maryland - who had made the 6 hour drive to Rhode Island to participate in the event as well. Lou & I decided to activate together, passing the microphone back & forth for each contact.



Lou WZ3J & Brian N2BTD at POTA park K-0515 Ninigret National Wildlife Refuge

Continued on next page.

Portable Ops SIG, continued

During our activation we received word that several radio operators were planning on meeting up for dinner, so we finished working the pileup and headed to Iggy's Doughboys & Chowder House in Narragansett. There we met up with Jim KC1QDZ, Fran KC1NDQ, Scott K3SDM, Kerri KB3WAV & Ray KC3RW.

After a nice outdoor picnic table dinner I decided to activate 2 more parks for the Late Shift (after 0000 UTC) before driving to Jim KC1QDZ's house to spend the night. On Thursday 9/7 I got up early and immediately started activating the 3 POTA parks on Aquidneck Island before driving across the Claiborne Pell Bridge to activate the 2 POTA parks on neighboring Conanicut Island.

The highlight of Conanicut Island is K-2868 Beavertail State Park & the Beavertail Lighthouse, located on a cliff on the southern tip of the island with a breathtaking view of the ocean.



POTA park K-2868 Beavertail State Park and
ARLHS USA-048 / ILLW US0156 Beavertail Lighthouse

After finishing up on Conanicut it was time to cross the Jamestown Verrazzano Bridge to the mainland

and start activating a few parks as I headed west along the coast, back toward I-95.

As the sun was setting I decided to activate my thirteenth and final park of the day: K-7717 Charlestown Breachway State Park.



Sunset at my 21st and final POTA park
K-7717 Charlestown Breachway State Park

As the sun disappeared on the horizon it was time to make my way back to New York. During my 2 days in Rhode Island I activated 21 POTA parks, 2 Islands, 1 lighthouse and 3 Castles/Forts and logged a total of 1,218 QSO's. Total mileage was 457 and total time in the vehicle driving & operating was 25 hours.

I was honored to be asked to participate in this great event and hope the Newport County Radio Club sponsors it again in the near future.

A special thank you to those FLARC Members that supported me during my activations: David K2DBK, Steve WI2W, Noel W2MSA, Ken W2SCT, Mike KD2YEW, Ed WX2R & Steve KA2YRA.

— Brian N2BTD



Contest Corner

– Van W2DLT



The annual NJ QSO Party is always a highlight of the year at FLARC, because that is one of the few contests where everyone wants to contact US!

The object of the contest, for out-of-state stations, is to contact as many NJ stations – in as many NJ Counties – as they can; so we are the object of desire in the NJQP.

Almost every year, FLARC ranks in the upper scores – as can be seen by the many certificates on the walls of the club rooms.

This year, as he has done many years in the past, Van W2DLT coordinated and managed the club operation in the NJQP – with the help of Jim W2JC who managed the logs and score submission. Dave WO2X also helped with setting up the logging software this time.

Members who actually operated on the air were NP4H N2AAM KD2GKA W2DLT KD2KLN KD2DRS W2MSA W2JC.

The following graphics summarize not only our score but other interesting statistics of the event.

```
QSO Parties (US and Canada) - 2023-09-16 1600Z to 2023-09-17 0359Z - 174 QSOs
W2NPT - Off Times >= 30 Minutes

2023-09-16 1600Z - 2023-09-16 1603Z    00:04 (4 mins) (Start late)
2023-09-16 2227Z - 2023-09-17 0358Z    05:31 (331 mins) (End early)

Total Time Off 05:35 (335 mins)
Total Time On 06:24 (384 mins)
```

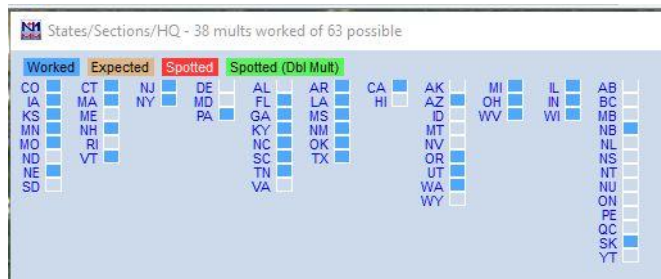
As you can see from above, W2NPT was on-the-air for six and a half hours.

Operator	CW 7	CW 14	CW 21	LSB 7	USB 14	USB 21	Tot	Accum
KD2DRS				5			5	5
KD2GKA						19	19	24
KD2KLN					21		21	45
N2AAM				8		13	21	66
NP4H		64					64	130
W2DLT	1				3		4	134
W2MSA	16		1	23			40	174
Total	17	64	1	36	24	32	174	174

W2JC is not shown in the chart as he made only a few contacts, spending the rest of the time overseeing the technical operation of all the positions.

For stations operating within New Jersey, the multipliers for scoring are based on the number of states and Canadian provinces we contacted – as can

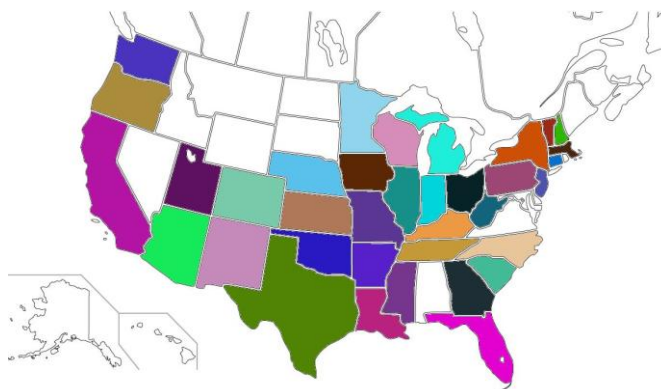
be seen in the chart below –



In addition to the number of states worked, there are additional multipliers for the number of NJ counties contacted during the contest –

Worked
NJ Atlantic
NJ Bergen
NJ Burlington
NJ Camden
NJ Cumberland
NJ Gloucester
NJ Mercer
NJ Monmouth
NJ Morris
NJ Ocean
NJ Passaic
NJ Salem
NJ Somerset
NJ Sussex
NJ Union
NJ Warren

So here is a graphic of the states we contacted –



New Jersey QSO Party - 2023

Call: W2NPT
Operator(s): NP4H N2AAM KD2GKA W2DLT KD2KLN KD2DRS W2MSA W2JC
Station: W2NPT

Class: Multi-Op LP
QTH: NNJ
Operating Time (hrs): 6.4

Summary:	Band	CW Qs	Ph Qs	Dig Qs	
	80:	0	0	0	
	40:	17	36	0	
	20:	64	24	0	
	15:	1	32	0	
	10:	0	0	0	
Total:	82	92	0	Mults = 54	Total Score = 27,648

Club: FAIRLAWN ARC

In addition, we might get additional points from members who operated from home, such as Fred KR2H.



For FLARC membership info and renewal/application form please visit:

membership.FairLawnARC.org

FLARC Dues, new and renewal, (and even donations!) can now be made on-line ...

[Please note that this is a temporary improvement while Dave KD2JIP works on a real, full-fledged web page for filling out the membership/renewal form and submitting that and payment on-line.]

Payments can be made using either PayPal or Zelle.

Here's how –

Using PayPal —

Log into your PayPal account at

<https://www.paypal.com>

At top right, select "My PayPal"

Under Quick links, select "Send Money"

In the window showing
Name, email or mobile number
enter this email address:

1947xyzabc1947@gmail.com

Click on [Next]

Enter \$ amount you are sending, & in "add a note" area type in your CALL SIGN and which year (2020 or 2021) the dues are for, & any other explanation.

Click on [Continue]

Click on the [Change] button

Click on "Sending to a friend" link

CONTINUED IN NEXT COLUMN —>



Sending to a friend

No fee to use bank or balance to send to friends and family in the U.S.

You will see a summary of your transaction; if no changes are required, click on

[Send Payment Now]

to complete your transaction.

\$

Using Zelle —

If you are using Zelle through your bank account, just send your dues to the following number: 201-240-9317

Don't forget to add in the note/message section your callsign and that it is for your 2020 and/or 2021 dues.

For a PDF form that can be filled in on-line, then printed and mailed with check, [CLICK HERE](#)

Or you can print this page, fill it in and mail to the address shown at the bottom.



Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club

Fair Lawn Recreation and Community Center
10-10 20th Street
Fair Lawn, N.J. 07410

MEMBERSHIP/RENEWAL FORM

Name _____ Call _____

Address _____ PO Box _____ Ste./Apt # _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Roster Published Phone # _____ Unpublished Phone # _____

Roster Published EMAIL _____ License class: _____

Check all that apply ☒ ARRL Member ? ☒ RACES Member ? ARES Member ? CERT ? VE ?

Additional Family Members (In same household) --

Name _____ Call _____

Name _____ Call _____

Introductory and Student Membership \$ 20 \$ _____
(Students under the age of 18 eligible for student membership)
(Introductory membership open to new members
or not a member in last 7 yrs)

Associate Membership * (No Fee)
* Open to Fair Lawn Residents Only. No voting rights or other privileges.

Renewal of Current Membership \$ 25 \$ _____

Three Year Renewal Incentive \$ 65 \$ _____

(Single memberships only, family memberships excluded)

Additional Family Members # _____ at \$ 5 each \$ _____

Life Membership \$ 625 \$ _____

Senior Life Membership (65 yrs. of age or over) \$ 250 \$ _____

Equipment Fund Donation, above regular membership dues \$ _____

Total submitted \$ _____

Date _____

I hereby acknowledge the By laws and rules and regulations of the club and will abide by them as amended

Please Note: Memberships are NOT Pro-Rated. Membership is from Jan 1st to Dec. 31st of any given year unless documented otherwise.

Please make your dues check payable to the "Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club" and remit to the following address:

Fair Lawn ARC
– Attn: David KD2MOB
10-10 20th Street
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

Complete this form for NEW or RENEWAL ARRL membership and give to FLARC Treasurer [David Gotlib KD2MOB] with your payment check.



ARRL Affiliated Club Membership Application

- ☐ I am a brand-new member, or my membership lapsed for 2 or more years. My club will receive a \$15 commission.
☐ I am renewing (includes lapsed members of less than 2 years). My club will receive a \$5.00 commission.

Name _____ Call Sign _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Email _____ Phone _____

Date of Birth ____ / ____ / ____

- ☐ My Family Member is Joining or Renewing: (Annually \$10 per member)

Name _____

Name _____

Your Annual Membership Dues –

Circle Your Choice

	3 Years	2 Years	1 Year
US Membership	\$140	\$95	\$49
International (Digital Only)	\$140	\$95	\$49
International (with mailed QST)	\$217	\$147	\$76
Blind	\$30	\$20	\$10
Family	\$30	\$20	\$10
Student			\$25

TOTAL \$

Choose your print magazine –

Check One

- ☐ **QST**, ARRL's membership journal for active radio amateurs (12 monthly issues)
☐ **On the Air**, Beginner-to-intermediate-level help and advice (6 bimonthly issues)
☐ **Digital Only** (All members can access the digital versions of both magazines)

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Enclosed is my: ☐ Check ☐ Money Order ☐ Charge Request

Charge to my: ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ Amex ☐ Discover

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 membership@arrl.org • www.arrl.org/join

October 2023 FLARC Business Meeting

FAIR LAWN AMATEUR RADIO CLUB MINUTES BUSINESS MEETING Fair Lawn Senior Center October 6, 2023

The Club's Treasurer, Dave KD2MOB, opened the meeting by stating that the President, Lee KD2DRS, would not be attending the meeting and therefore the Treasurer would act as President pro tem to conduct the meeting.

He called the meeting to order at 7:30 PM.

At his request the members present in person rose and recited the Pledge of Allegiance.

The President pro tem then asked the Club Secretary, Jim W2KNG, to call the roll.

The Secretary called the following, each of whom responded as "present" :

Treasurer	Dave	KD2MOB
Secretary	Jim	W2KNG
Trustee	Fred	W2ABE
Trustee	Brian	KD2KLN, and
Trustee	Judith	KC2LTM

The Secretary confirmed to the President pro tem that a quorum existed in order for the meeting to proceed and business be conducted.

The President pro tem then informed the meeting that there was a problem with Zoom and unfortunately no one will be able to attend the meeting via Zoom.

He then asked if there were any guests, and there were none.

He asked if there were any license upgrades to be reported and there were none.

He made the point that FLARC was a welcoming Club and reminded everyone that the Clubhouse is open every Tuesday and Friday and encouraged members to come and enjoy the Club with their fellow members.

The President pro tem then asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the meeting held September 8, 2023. Upon motion duly made by Nomar NP4H and seconded by Ed, WX2R, the minutes were unanimously approved.

The President pro tem then asked the Secretary to report on the results of the Nominating Committee.

He reported that the Nominating Committee, consisting of Brian KD2KLN and Judith KC2LTN has submitted the following names for consideration and approval of the membership at the Annual Meeting :

For President :	David Gotlib	KD2MOB
For Vice President :	Robert Marchini	KD2SOG
For Secretary :	James Jalil	W2KNG
For Treasurer :	Gene Ottenheimer	WO2W
For Trustee (3 year term):	Lowell Vant Slot	W2DLT

The Secretary, W2KNG, noted that the nominee for Vice President, Robert Marchini KD2SOG, was not present, but had sent along a brief biography which the Secretary then read to the meeting. The salient points were that Robert was a lifelong resident of Ridgewood, New Jersey, except when he attended Tulane University in New Orleans. There he obtained two degrees: one in economics and the other in political science. He has worked professionally as an economist, policy analyst and corporate strategy adviser, mostly focused on China and the US. Since 2020 he has operated his own business advising Wall Street banks, industrial firms, oil and gas firms and startups. As far as ham radio is concerned, he got his General Class license in November 2019 after a long

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standing interest in radio and electronics. His main area of interest is DXing and more recently he has gotten into satellite communications.

The President pro tem then announced that the President, Lee KD2DRS, has appointed a new Quartermaster, Fred W2ABE, for a term of two years. The former Quartermaster, Brian KD2KLN, will work with Fred through the end of the year to ensure a smooth transition.

The President pro tem then outlined some of the duties of the Quartermaster, which include maintaining an accurate inventory of all Club property, including exterior equipment such as antennas, rotors, cables and towers, keeping records of what is being checked in and out, report missing, damaged and un-retained equipment to the Board, and keep maintenance records. All equipment should be labeled and tracked. The point was made that the Quartermaster is an appointed, not an elected, position.

The Treasurer then gave his report. He reported on various balances and reported on the expenses paid in connection with the recent antenna work, which was a total of \$3,849. He thanked Paul W2IP for all his hard work on the antenna project. He noted that the work was done by two professionals, Jon AA1K and his son, N3CTT, who came up from Delaware to do the project.

The Tech Committee then gave its report; Paul W2IP reported that all the antennas are now fixed and ready to go. The new rotor is in place. The only issue is the control box. It kept tripping fuses. So he took the existing rotor control box that we had, wired it all up and it operates properly. He suggested that antenna maintenance be done at least once a year. There are some coax issues in certain areas, which were taken care of as best it could be. But at some point this has to be addressed in a more comprehensive manner. To replace the entire length of coax will be a very expensive endeavor. He gave some current prices, but the project will be considered down the road. He also said he would like to install a pentaplexer, but there is none available on the market at this time. The President pro tem thanked Paul W2IP again for all his hard work on this project and Paul received a round of applause.

The President pro tem then asked for committee reports. The first committee to respond was the Auction Committee. Gene WO2W reported that the auction registration website is up and running, and said that if anyone had anything to sell to please list it on the website. If someone registers for the auction now, it is free; otherwise it is \$5 at the door. The Senior Center has been reserved and everything is under control. Gene made mention that tables and chairs will be set up Thanksgiving morning at 9:00 AM to get a leg up on what has to be done on Friday and asked for volunteers to help in the effort.

Jim W2JC then reported on the website and stated there was not much to report. He added that he would like to see more reports from the special interest groups (SIGs) for the newsletter. We have 20 special interest groups and only three contribute regularly. As QSL manager, he would like to thank Nomar NP4H for his contribution of the registration for all the N3FJP logging packages to the Club. So we are now all set up for contests and other events.

The President pro tem reminded the members that Winter Field Day will be held the last weekend in January.

Gene WO2W reported that there were two candidates at the last VE Session, a father son combination; one obtained his Extra License and the other his Technician License. Gene also reported that he is stepping down as VE-In-Charge and Bill WA2WL will be taking over as VE-In-Charge. Gene will continue as a VE. All arrangements with the ARRL have been made. The next session will be held October 21.

The next committee to report was the Membership Committee. Fred W2ABE gave an update on progress being made, stating it is a work in progress. The idea is to get members re-acquainted with the Club and become active members.

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Brian KD2KLN then gave updates and statistics on the "Near and Far Net" that the Club hosts. He asked for volunteers to be net control in October.

Ed WX2R then gave a report on social media. The Club's YouTube Channel has 1,186 subscribers (up 21) and 1,700 views in the last 28 days.

The President pro tem then reported on ARES/RACES. He reported on a Simulated Emergency Test (SET) which will be held in New Jersey on Saturday October 14. On that day there will be an attempt to use WINLINK to operate from the parking lot at the Club to connect with the Red Cross in Fairfield, NJ and pass emergency traffic. He would like to get more people on the ARES/RACES net held on the Club repeater on Wednesdays.

Gene WO2W then relayed Van W2DLT's report on contests. From Friday October 27 through Sunday October 29, which will be approximately 50 hours, Van will try to keep the Club open for the CQ WW SSB contest. The Club has permission to stay open as late as we wish each night. There will be a play at the Rec. Center both nights, so members are encouraged to be aware of that. Details to follow.

Ed WX2R reported on the Solar Eclipse event which will take place next Saturday, October 14. The Club will remain open for QSOs in connection with the event from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM. Members can also operate from home. This Solar Eclipse and the one in April of next year will be the last in North America for 20 years. There has been press in various media about the ham radio participation in this event, including the BBC and the Washington Post.

Judith KC2LTM reported on Health and Welfare. She reported that Brad, the Club's former President, has been hospitalized but is now home and recuperating. She stated that if anyone knows of a member or a member's family has any health or similar issues, to please let her know so she may send a card. Something like that goes a long way and reinforces that we are a caring Club.

Judith also reported as part of the Nominating Committee that getting the nominations is a lot of work. She reminded members that nominations and seconds of nominations from the floor will be accepted at the November meeting. So anyone who may wish to run, the November meeting will be an opportunity to put your name in nomination. If there are nominations from the floor, the election for that position will be held at the December Annual Meeting.

Ed WX2R then reported on our relationship with the West Palm Beach Amateur Radio Group. Technically our relationship was a one year arrangement which ends the end of October. There was some discussion on continuing the relationship which was uniformly positive, including comments from Nomar NP4H who strongly supported continuing the relationship. Gene WO2W made a motion, seconded by Nomar NP4H, that the Club initiates conversations to continue the relationship; which resolution was unanimously passed.

The President pro tem then asked if there was any new business. This began a discussion led by Nomar NP4H that the food at the December Annual Meeting and Holiday Party be catered as it was last year. This discussion was uniformly positive. A motion duly made by Gene WO2W and seconded by Nomar NP4H that a budget of up to \$500 be appropriated for the catering of the Holiday Party, to be held the first Friday in December, following the Annual Meeting. This was unanimously approved. It was suggested that Nomar NP4H, assisted by Judith KC2LTM, coordinate the effort.

There being no further business, upon motion duly made by Nomar NP4H and seconded by Fred W2ABE, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted
Jim Jalil W2KNG
Secretary